





## Ozal Putting Emphasis On Turkey's Economy, Boosting Middle Class

By Marvin Howe  
New York Times Service

ANKARA — The economist who is expected to head the first civilian government of Turkey in more than three years says he will seek to give new momentum to the nation's stagnant economy, with emphasis on aiding middle-income groups.

The economist, Turgut Ozal, leader of the conservative Motherland Party, which won a majority in parliament in general elections Sunday, expressed confidence Thursday that his government would be able to work with the military leadership and particularly the president, General Kenan Evren.

He also indicated he planned a more assertive foreign policy, based on Turkey's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the nation's location as a neighbor of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Ozal discussed his plans in an interview in his apartment here, where he has received a continual flow of visitors since his victory. Appearing confident but fatigued, he sat amid gladioli and chrysanthemums from well-wishers.

Describing Turkey's relations with the United States as "generally good," Mr. Ozal said he would like to see an improvement in relations with the U.S. Congress,

"where different ethnic groups have an influence," apparently an allusion to some members of Congress who, he feels, are more sympathetic to the needs of Greece than those of Turkey.

As for disputes with Greece over the Aegean and Cyprus, where Turkish troops continue to be based, he said: "We are realists. We believe it's best to start by increasing economic cooperation with Greece, because other problems are so difficult and will take time."

The main aim of his government, he said, would be to strengthen "the middle pillar," or the middle class.

Another priority, he said, would be to cut down bureaucracy. He said he planned to halve the number of ministries.

Stressing economic initiatives in his interview, Mr. Ozal made it clear he intended to move Turkey from a protectionist model to a free-market economy.

Asked how long he thought martial law would be necessary, Mr. Ozal said he had no information but that he thought it was "a temporary situation."

Commenting on the press restrictions under martial law, he said: "Generally, I believe in a free press, but we have seen extreme cases in the past. The press should be responsible, especially for the



Turgut Ozal

next five years," a reference to the new parliament's term.

He favors allowing other parties to take part in municipal elections next year and says he believes the military would not oppose the move. In the parliamentary elections, the military regime permitted three parties to take part.

Asked whether there should be a general amnesty for political prisoners, he said he was not in favor of one "unless they are reformed."

"Then," he said, "we should bug them."

■ **Martial Law Extended**

Turkish newspapers reported Friday that the ruling National Security Council extended martial law throughout the country another four months, according to The Associated Press.

## Funeral for Alleged Aquino Killer Becomes a Protest of Marcos Regime

By William Branigan  
Washington Post Service

MANILA — The funeral procession of the man whom the government has accused of killing Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the opposition leader, turned into an anti-government demonstration Friday, when thousands of Mr. Aquino's followers cheered the cortege as it passed through Manila's business district.

Later, about 5,000 lawyers, doctors and other professionals marched through the Makati business district in a separate anti-government demonstration, and about 150 students gathered across the street from the U.S. Embassy to denounce the invasion of Grenada and U.S. support for President Ferdinand E. Marcos. All the demonstrations were peaceful.

The turnout of Aquino supporters along the route of Rolando Galman's funeral procession symbolized the increasing hostility with which much of the public has greeted the Marcos government's version of the events of Aug. 21. On that day, Mr. Aquino returned to Manila from three years of self-imposed exile in the United States, and both he and Mr. Galman were shot to death at Manila airport.

The government has alleged that Mr. Galman shot Mr. Aquino as he was being escorted from his plane. But many Filipinos suspect the military of involvement and view Mr. Galman as a scapegoat.

Yellow confetti, a feature of anti-government rallies in Makati since

Mr. Aquino's death, rained down on the cortege from buildings in the business district, and Aquino supporters there held a 15-minute silent prayer for Mr. Galman.

On Thursday, Aquino's brother, visited the funeral pacer where Mr. Galman's body lay to offer condolences to his mother, Saturnina Galman, 53.

Marchers on Friday wore yellow T-shirts or headbands commemorating Mr. Aquino. One carried a sign saying, "Rolando Galman: you even went first," referring to the belief that Mr. Galman may have been shot before Mr. Aquino.

As the coffin was placed at the burial site a few hundred yards from Mr. Aquino's tomb, Mr. Galman cried, "He didn't do anything. He was only a farmer and we are peasants."

Mr. Galman, 33, was first described by military investigators as a "notorious" professional killer and later as a communist rebel commander. He had a police record linking him with a number of murders and kidnappings, but he was never convicted of those crimes.

After the burial, thousands of professionals marched through Makati to demand Mr. Marcos's resignation, as office workers showered them with confetti and displayed anti-government banners from buildings.

Later in the afternoon, about 150 youths organized by the League of Filipino Students gathered across from the U.S. Embassy and burned a large paper replica of an eagle's

head as they chanted anti-American slogans and sang Philippine nationalist songs. A number of banners denounced the U.S. invasion of Grenada.

The demonstrations came a day after President Marcos publicly blamed the country's businessmen for the country's current economic crisis and dismissed their calls for political changes to promote business confidence.

Victor Barrios, the chairman of the Philippine Business Conference that presented the complaints to Mr. Marcos, said Friday that he was surprised at the vehemence of his reaction. Mr. Barrios said the businessmen would respond by setting up two committees to work on attracting foreign exchange and combating what Mr. Marcos called "economic sabotage" by businessmen.

In a separate statement, the president of the American Chamber of Commerce, Lewis Burridge, said a group of U.S. businessmen told Mr. Marcos Wednesday that their major concern was the lack of an identified presidential successor.

Mr. Marcos, meanwhile, announced the implementation of a program designed to cut back sharply on government spending.

His wife, Imelda, the minister of human settlements and governor of Metropolitan Manila, said she was canceling next year's Manila International Film Festival, scheduled for January, in keeping with the measures.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Bonn Seeks to Pay Foreigners to Leave

BOON (AP) — The Bundestag has approved controversial legislation offering selected foreign workers a bonus of 10,500 Deutsche marks (about \$4,000) to go home.

The bill applies to foreigners from countries outside the European Community such as Turkey, Yugoslavia, Portugal, Spain, Morocco, Tunisia and South Korea.

The legislation, which was passed Thursday night by the lower house, is designed to ease tensions and help relieve the beleaguered labor market. West Germany has 2.7 million unemployed — 8.7 percent of the labor force. More than 10 percent of those out of work are foreigners. Altogether, there are 4.5 million foreigners in West Germany. The Turks are the biggest nationality group with 1.2 million.

### Israel Delaying Settlements Program

TEL AVIV (AP) — The government has decided to cut back on its program of Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank as a cost-saving measure, an Israeli television report said Thursday.

The report said work on four new planned settlements would be postponed until the end of the fiscal year, next March, and that there would be a cut in the rate of building in existing settlements.

The director of the Housing Ministry, Asher Weiner, said in a television interview that "clearly what happens in Israel must also find expression" in the West Bank. The region "is not cut off from economic activity in the rest of the country," he said.

### EC Ministers Fail to Agree on Finances

ATHENS (Reuters) — European ministers failed to agree Friday on how they would reform the community's finances. EC funds have been almost exhausted by spending on farm subsidies.

Diplomats said differences had widened rather than narrowed and the prospects for a successful conference of community political leaders here in three weeks appeared bleak. "There is no basis for a consensus," a senior diplomat said after the talks had broken down.

Greece, as the present EC chairman, was attempting to resolve the dispute before the meeting of foreign, finance and agriculture ministers ended Friday night. During the day, the ministers decided to meet in Brussels on Nov. 28 for a final attempt to reach an accord on reform before the Athens conference of EC leaders six days later.

### Agenda Set for European Arms Talks

HELSINKI (Reuters) — A preparatory meeting for a European disarmament conference reached agreement on an agenda Friday, delegates said.

The accord came after a compromise proposal resolved differences between Malta and the United States over the role of Mediterranean states in the 35-nation conference. Under the agreement, nonparticipating Mediterranean countries may speak at the opening of the session but not at plenary meetings.

The United States had feared that nonparticipating states would divert the conference to Middle East issues and away from its main task of reducing the risk of military confrontation in Europe.

### Leftists in Peru Stage Pre-Vote Attacks

LIMA (AP) — Leftist guerrillas, apparently trying to disrupt municipal elections set for Sunday, set off a dozen bombs that briefly blacked out three Lima suburbs but caused no serious injuries, police said Friday.

Members of Shining Path, a Maoist guerrilla group, also bombed the residence of the Honduran ambassador Thursday, and stole guns and ammunition from a police arms supplier, according to police. The Honduran ambassador was not home when the bomb exploded. Civil Guards exchanged shots with guerrillas near one of two power stations where bombs exploded Thursday night. The guards also arrested five men with explosives near Lima's main utility plant, the police said.

In Cuzco, 725 miles (1,167 kilometers) southeast of Lima, guerrillas seized a radio station Thursday and broadcast a warning to citizens not to vote. In Ayacucho, 350 miles southeast of Lima, about two of every three businesses closed Friday, apparently heeding a guerrilla demand for a three-day general strike.

### Trudeau Reports Progress in Talks

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada said Friday at the end of a six-nation European tour that he felt he had found a "consensus in general terms" for his proposals to ease East-West tensions.

Mr. Trudeau spoke briefly with reporters after a two-hour working lunch with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain. Earlier in the week he visited Paris, the Hague, Brussels, Rome and Bonn.

Asked whether he had achieved consensus on his still undisclosed proposals to improve East-West relations, he replied: "Consensus in general terms, yes. Whether there is consensus in matters of detail, you will have to tune in on Sunday." Mr. Trudeau, who was returning Friday to Ottawa, has scheduled a speech for Sunday in which he is expected to detail his proposals.

### For the Record

In Vancouver, Prime Minister Walter Linn and his ruling Vanuaaku party were returned to power in the first election since independence, official figures showed Friday. The results of the vote on the 80 islands of the Pacific archipelago gave Vanuaaku 24 seats and the Union of Moderates Party 15 (UPI).

Ninety-one Jews were allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union in October, the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration said Friday. During the first 10 months of this year, 1,166 Jews emigrated from the Soviet Union, compared with 2,700 last year. (AP)

### Correction

An Associated Press story that appeared in Friday's International Herald Tribune erroneously reported the details of an agreement between the Men's International Professional Tennis Council and Lamar Hunt's World Championship Tennis. The two groups will stage one circuit in 1985 and WCT will run four "super series" tournaments, two in 1985 and one each in 1986 and 1987.

### Nigeria's President Proposes Angola Peacekeeping Force

(Continued from Page 1)

for Namibian independence. SWAPO is recognized by the United Nations as "the sole and legitimate" representative of the Namibian people.

In what seemed to be an allusion to the five-nation "contact group," Mr. Shagari said: "We know they have tried, but we are not satisfied that they have tried their best. We don't believe there is no solution to the problem. It is time now to advance."

"The Western countries really do know what to do," he said. "It's a question of putting enough pressure on South Africa."

He said he disputed the U.S. position concerning Namibia and the question of Angolan "linkage" raised by the United States.

"They have persistently tried to show that such linkage is necessary," Mr. Shagari said. "We don't see its relevance with Namibia."

Western and African diplomats familiar with the Namibian situation said that, even if the Angolans were favorably disposed to the idea of a Cuban withdrawal — provided they received some sort of security guarantee that a multinational force would presumably provide — Angola's political patron, the Soviet Union, would probably oppose such a withdrawal.

The Angolans are thought to be receptive to a withdrawal of Cuban troops because of the heavy financial demands of the Cuban presence.

An immediate question raised by Mr. Shagari's proposal was whether any multinational peacekeeping force would be involved in combat in Angola, as the Cubans currently are. But diplomats in Lagos said his proposal might provide a way out of the current impasse.

## Dutch Look for Own Solution in Dispute on Missile Deployment

By Henry Tanner  
International Herald Tribune

THE HAGUE — In the Netherlands, unlike West Germany and Britain, the arrival of new American nuclear weapons is not imminent but scheduled for late 1986.

Nevertheless, the government of Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers has begun to suffer painful deadline pressures.

After years of hesitation and postponements by previous governments and Mr. Lubbers himself, it is now clear that a final decision for or against the missiles has to be made before spring. Construction at Woensdrecht near the Belgian border, the single site for the 48 cruise missiles earmarked for the Netherlands, is to begin next summer, and contracts with the construction firms must be signed.

Parliament will have to be asked to vote on the government's recommendation, and it is closely divided. Supporters of deployment have

been making slow gains only recently. The issue is dividing the nation and, together with runaway unemployment, is the most explosive issue for the government.

The Dutch have a tradition of searching for specifically Dutch solutions to difficult problems in long and painstaking discussions. On the missile issue, they are the most reluctant and least committed of the five European countries where deployment is scheduled.

Originally, they accepted, in principle, the 1979 North Atlantic Treaty Organization decision to deploy 572 new missiles at the end of this year if Soviet-U.S. arms talks in Geneva failed to produce satisfactory results. Then, faced with popular opposition and a split over the issue within Mr. Lubbers's party, the Christian Democratic Appeal, successive governments moved away from the commitment and postponed final decisions several times.

Mr. Lubbers is under pressure from the Liberals, his predecessor,

has been taking the position that the Dutch government will maintain its own decision on what constitutes success or failure at Geneva. West Germany, Britain and Italy, by contrast, have been stating clearly that they will go through with the stationing.

The Dutch will be closely following the anti-nuclear events in West Germany and Britain when the first missiles arrive there during the next few weeks. Any outbreak of violence at the missile sites in the two countries could have a decisive impact on the debate here, foreign diplomats say.

Politically, Mr. Lubbers is in a no-win position whether he comes out for or against the missiles, one of the diplomats said. The prime minister's party remains divided on the issue despite reports that the number of dissenters has been whittled down over the last few months.

Mr. Lubbers is under pressure from the Liberals, his coalition

partners to the right, to make an unequivocal statement in favor of deployment. Ed Nijpels, the Liberal leader, has warned that he would break up the coalition if the Christian Democrats turned against deployment or kept procrastinating.

On Mr. Lubbers's left, the opposition Labor Party, the country's largest single party in Parliament since September's election, is opposing deployment of the missiles outright. So are the labor unions. Mr. Lubbers needs the cooperation of Labor and the unions for the implementation of his stringent anti-inflationary economic policies and, perhaps, for a future coalition in case of a defection by the Liberals.

The Dutch anti-nuclear movement is led by the Interchurch Peace Council, which was founded more than 15 years ago by members of the country's Roman Catholic and Protestant churches. It has hundreds of local organizations

and reaches into all sections of the population.

When half a million people massed in The Hague last Saturday to protest the nuclear arms race, the queen's sister, Princess Irene, was there to address the crowd.

The debate is complicated by the imminent publication of a government white paper on military policy and strategic requirements issued once every 10 years. Publication was due this fall but has been put off, because of the controversy over the cruise missiles, until January or February.

The main issue in this basic review is the Netherlands' "nuclear role" within NATO, as officials here call it, referring to the fact that the United States and the Dutch army have joint control, under a dual-key system, of six types of nuclear weapons: Nike Hercules surface-to-air missiles, Lance surface-to-surface missiles, Orion anti-submarine naval aircraft with nuclear depth charges, F-16 fighter bombers with nuclear as well as conventional capacity, demolition mines, and short-range nuclear artillery.

The vehicles of these weapons are controlled by the Dutch and the



Ruud Lubbers

warheads by American forces, according to informed sources. Dutch military officials have for some time wanted a reduction of their nuclear role.

But future policy on this question cannot be decided without having also made a basic decision on whether the Netherlands will be stationing the new cruise missiles. In practice, this means that the government must make its decision on cruise before publication of the white paper in January or February.

## Andropov's Absence Noted As Brezhnev Is Memorialized

(Continued from Page 1)

years as general secretary of the Communist Party.

While Brezhnev's name is rarely mentioned in the press, the Kremlin had sought to immortalize him by naming after him, among other things, a tank division, an icebreaker, a warship, a passenger liner, a cement factory and the world's tallest pebble-and-gravel dam.

## U.S. Says Suspect Didn't Kill Adviser

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — The U.S. Embassy said Friday that a student arrested for the murder of a U.S. military adviser in El Salvador is not guilty and that his confession was obtained by the Salvadoran authorities "under duress."

Donald R. Hamilton, the embassy spokesman, said U.S. officials were convinced that the suspect, Pedro Daniel Alvarado Rivera, 23, is a member of the rebel Popular Liberation Forces, but that he did not kill Lieutenant Commander Albert A. Schaufelberger 3d of the U.S. Navy on May 25.

Mr. Hamilton said a lie detector test and other evidence led to the conclusion. The Salvadoran government, he said, has begun an investigation and "will take appropriate action with respect to any officials who are found to have coerced this confession."

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# Reagan Vows to Support Seoul In Resisting Terror, Aggression

By Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — President Ronald Reagan pledged Saturday that the United States would stand firmly with South Korea in resisting acts of terror and aggression and condemned the "despicable North Korean attack in Rangoon," which killed seven leading South Korean officials last month.

"Let every aggressor hear our words: Americans and Koreans speak with one voice. People who are free will not be slaves, and freedom will not be lost in the Republic of Korea," Mr. Reagan said in remarks prepared for delivery Saturday to the South Korean National Assembly.

Before the Oct. 9 bombing in Rangoon, in which 17 South Koreans and four other persons were killed, Mr. Reagan had intended on his visit here to emphasize the need for ultimate reconciliation with North Korea. Although Mr. Reagan praised the South Koreans for having attempted to "begin a dialogue," a senior U.S. official said in Tokyo on Friday that the administration now regards any attempts at reconciliation as "very distant."

Bureau investigators concluded that North Korea was responsible for the bombing and broke off diplomatic relations.

Although Mr. Reagan also discussed economic questions and made a passing reference to human rights issues in his speech, his emphasis was on the threats posed to South Korea by its neighbor to the north and by the Soviet Union, which on Sept. 1 shot down a South Korean airliner.

"North Korea is waging a campaign of intimidation," Mr. Reagan said in his speech to the National Assembly. "Their country is on a war footing, with some 50 divisions and brigades and 750 combat aircraft. The North has dug tunnels under the DMZ (Demilitarized Zone) in their preparations for war. They are armed and primed for conflict. They attack you in Rangoon; yet in spite of such constant threats from the North, you have progressed."

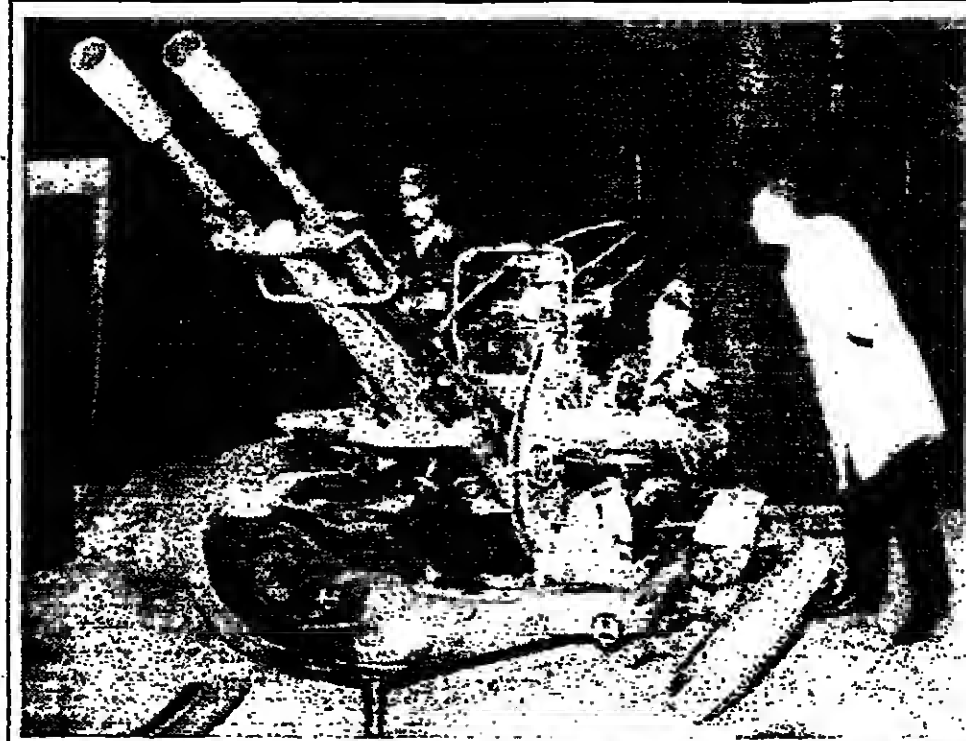
In a statement prepared for his arrival at Kimpoo Airport in Seoul, Mr. Reagan said, "Since those days three decades ago when young Koreans and Americans fought together in the cause of human freedom, the world has undergone swift and sometimes violent change." He said that "the peace, economic progress and freedom from foreign domination that have characterized modern Korea are testimony to Koreans' vigilance and their sacrifice."

The president was to take up the same theme in his speech to the National Assembly, saying, "Let me make one thing very plain. You are not alone, people of Korea. America is your friend and we are with you."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz and other U.S. officials praised the "progress" made by the government of President Chun Doo Hwan toward improving human rights and said they expect to hold free elections in 1988.

(North Korea's official media denounced Mr. Reagan on Friday for planning to make a "war junkie" to South Korea, The Associated Press in Tokyo quoted the Korean Central News Agency as saying.)

[Earlier, in Tokyo, Mr. Shultz



**SPOILS OF WAR** — Vice President George Bush inspecting a Soviet-made ZU 23mm anti-aircraft gun at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington. An estimated 451 tons of weapons, ammunition and vehicles captured in the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada were put on public display at the base, along with photographs of arms caches, replicas of treaties between Grenada and Cuba and U.S. Defense Department films of the Oct. 25 invasion.

## House and Senate Vote \$550 Million To Help Finance Israeli-Built Fighter

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate and the House of Representatives have approved legislation that would allow Israel to use \$550 million in U.S. military credits to finance the construction of a new Israeli-built fighter plane.

The measure was approved despite the objections of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. He said Thursday that he believed it inappropriate to use U.S. credits to help build a plane in Israel that would be less effective than the U.S.-made F-15 and F-16s that Israel already has.

In general, U.S. military credits are used by a foreign country to help finance its purchases of U.S. military equipment, and not for its own industry. But Israel and its U.S. supporters have mounted a major effort to gain an exception for the Lavie, which Israel hopes to have in operation in the 1990s.

Early Friday, the Senate approved by voice vote a funding bill that included provisions for Israel to use the money for the Lavie. The vote followed the House's approval Thursday by a 224-189 vote of a money bill that also contained the \$550 million for the plane.

Under both bills, Israel was allocated \$2.61 billion for the 1984 fiscal year. Of that, \$1.7 billion would take the form of military credits and \$910 million of economic grants. Of the military credits, \$850 million does not have to be repaid. The total package is the largest ever approved for Israel. Last year, it got \$2.48 billion.

The issue of the Lavie funding provoked a dispute in Washington. Some U.S. companies, such as Pratt & Whitney and Grumman, which stand to gain from work on the Lavie, have supported U.S. funds for the plane. Others, such as Northrop, which view the Lavie as a future competitor, have opposed the use of funds to help build a foreign aircraft, particularly since the F-20, Northrop's latest fighter, has not received federal funding.

The American Israel Public Affairs Committee, Israel's principal lobbying organization in Washington, gave highest priority to the Lavie funding. It was opposed by Arab-American organizations.

Within the administration, the State Department, seeking to improve overall relations with Israel, has pushed for approval of military credits for the plane, while the Defense Department has opposed the plan. A senior State Department official said Monday that President Ronald Reagan had agreed to allow Israel to use some of the military credits for research and development costs for the Lavie on condition that the costs be incurred in the United States.

The inclusion of funds for the Lavie came on an amendment offered in the House by Representative Clarence D. Long, Democrat of Maryland, and Representative Jack F. Kemp, Republican of New York. Mr. Long and Mr. Kemp are respectively the ranking majority and minority members of the

## Compromise Is Reached By House and Senate on Stopgap Spending Bill

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Congressional negotiators reached agreement Friday on compromise legislation that would resume the cash flow for much of the federal government, which has been technically penniless since midnight Thursday.

However, it remained unclear whether the measure, including \$98.7 million in additional funds for domestic spending, would draw a veto from President Ronald Reagan. The full House and Senate are to meet Saturday to consider the compromise.

Although Congress missed the deadline for final action on the emergency spending bill for many government agencies, there was no apparent disruption in government operations because of the Veterans Day holiday for federal workers, followed by the weekend.

Negotiators from the House and Senate worked through the holiday drafting a compromise version of stopgap money bills passed by each chamber. They adopted the plan on a voice vote.

For a time, the negotiators stalemated over \$954.4 million in additional education and social spending that Democratic leaders in the House have insisted on. House Democrats then offered a scaled-down package of \$98.7 million, and that figure was accepted.

"I have every reason to believe we have a bill that will be signed" by the president, Senator Mark O. Hatfield, an Oregon Republican, said. But it was unclear Friday evening whether Mr. Reagan, who was in Asia, would sign the measure.

The other major issue facing the conferees was setting a level for foreign aid. That was resolved by settling on an overall figure of about \$11.5 billion, which is about between what the House had sought and the administration requested.

**House, Senate Votes**  
Earlier, Paul Houston of the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington:

The House approved its version of the bill, 224-189, Thursday afternoon. The Senate passed its version by voice vote early Friday.

The legislation included funding for the Defense, State, Treasury, Justice, Interior, Agriculture and Commerce departments.

Without stopgap emergency funding, the departments would have to cease all but national security or public safety operations.

Both the House and Senate bills contained severe new restrictions on the funding of abortions in federal employee health plans, allowing funding only when the mother's life is endangered.

In debate Thursday, House Republicans charged that Democratic leaders, in pressing to add the \$954.4-million amendment to the stopgap bill, were trying to provoke a veto to give the Democrats an issue in next year's presidential and congressional elections.

The Republican-controlled Senate stripped the amendment from the bill by a vote of 53-36.

The Republican leaders said that

## Reagan Warns Soviet Union Of Buildup if Arms Talks Fail

(Continued from Page 1)

"Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis" that would in effect be a tight military alliance directed against communist states.

"The United States is making step-by-step efforts to set up in East Asia bridgeheads for aggression not only against the U.S.S.R. but against China and the Korean Democratic People's Republic as well," it said.

In response to a question about U.S. relations with China and Taiwan, Mr. Reagan said in the televised interview that he believed his administration had made significant diplomatic strides with the China without endangering relations with Taiwan.

"We will not throw over one friend in order to make another, and I think that will be reassuring to [Taiwan] that they will not be thrown over," he said.

Mr. Reagan's meetings with Mr. Nakasone produced no agreements on the major problems of military spending and trade, but both leaders pledged to do all they could to resolve disputes and further strengthen their countries' close political ties.

(Reuters, UPI)

## Poll Shows Mondale Is Advancing

By Barry Sussman  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Washington Post-ABC News poll indicates that former Vice President Walter F. Mondale has made impressive gains in recent weeks and that Senator John Glenn of Ohio has suffered a setback in the campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The poll indicates that Mr. Mondale is the first choice of 48 percent of registered Democrats, against 20 percent for Mr. Glenn, a 28-point margin. As recently as late September, a poll indicated that Mr. Mondale was the first choice of 41 percent against 28 for Mr. Glenn, a 13-point margin.

Placing third in the field of eight Democrats is the latest entry, the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, a black activist, who is backed by 10 percent of the registered Democrats surveyed. George S. McGovern is fourth, at 6 percent. No other candidate draws support from more than 2 percent.

The poll indicated an especially pronounced increase in support for Mr. Mondale in the South and West, and among men.

In the South, the poll suggested that Mr. Mondale leads Mr. Glenn by 56 to 15 percent, while in September he was ahead by 40 to 32 percent. In the West, Mr. Mondale was ahead of Mr. Glenn by 40 to 16 percent, compared with a 30-to-26 percent lead in September.

Among men, Mr. Mondale is ahead in the new poll by 51 to 18 over Mr. Glenn, compared with 40 to 36 in September. The lead of the former vice president over the Ohio senator among women has increased only slightly, up from 42-22 to 46-21.

These findings were based on interviews with a relatively small number of people — 411 registered Democrats from among 1,505 people interviewed. A sample of this size is subject to a theoretical margin of error of about 5 percent.

There is virtually no change in the overall result when registered independent voters who say they lean toward the Democratic Party — people who are the most likely independents to vote in a Democratic primary — are included. The result then is 47 percent for Mr. Mondale, 21 percent for Mr. Glenn.

However, among all independents, including unregistered and registered voters, those who lean Republican or Democratic and those who are not close to either party, Mr. Mondale has only a slight edge of 32 percent to 28.

Poll interviewing began Thursday evening, Nov. 3, four days after Mr. Jackson declared his intention to run and the same day that he made his formal announcement.

Political analysts agree that Mr. Jackson's candidacy could damage Mr. Mondale's chances more than anyone else's. According to the poll, the majority of registered black Democrats, 57 percent, are backing Mr. Mondale, 31 percent say they are for Mr. Jackson and 3 percent say they are for Mr. Glenn. Should Mr. Jackson increase his support among blacks, much of his gain would necessarily be at Mr. Mondale's expense.

## U.S. City Rejects Measure to Ban Work on A-Atoms

The Associated Press

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — Supporters of a referendum that would have made it a crime to work on nuclear weapons within the city limits have conceded defeat but say they will try again.

With about 90 percent of the votes tallied, election officials said Friday the count was 14,848 against the ban, and 10,393 for it.

"It's pretty clear that we're not going to win," said a spokesman for the group that sponsored the measure. He said the group planned to try again in two years.

The Nuclear-Free Cambridge Act was submitted to voters Tuesday. It would have outlawed the research, design, production, testing, storage or transportation of nuclear warheads and their components in Cambridge after October 1985.

The city of 90,000 is the home of Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, whose presidents opposed the ban. But faculty members from both schools were found on each side.

## Defense Alliance Studies Action Against Managua

(Continued from Page 1)

Costa Rica and El Salvador joined in 1964 and that Panama became a member in 1974.

The alliance grew out of anti-communist fears in the region in the aftermath of Fidel Castro's seizure of power in Cuba in 1959. The Nicaraguan government, led at the time by Anastasio Somoza, played a key role in its formation.

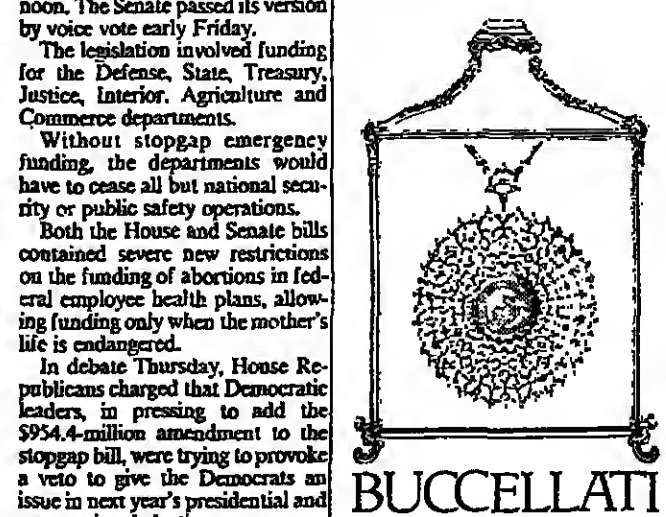
In its report, the group that met in Tegucigalpa said it believed "a war situation is predictable" because of the increasing role of the Soviet Union and its allies in supporting "subversive groups" in the region; as a result, it said, there is an "urgent need" for Central American and Caribbean countries "to join forces and take actions aimed at guaranteeing the security and stability of the region."

The meeting concluded that the so-called Contadora group — Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama — that is seeking a negotiated solution to Central American conflicts would possibly support a "military solution within the framework" of the Organization of American States if peace efforts failed.

The Contadora report said the group believed that the "opposition forces" now fighting the Nicaraguan government "can establish a government somewhere in its territory, and, once recognized internationally, can ask for aid from Contadora."

Some Reagan administration officials have talked privately about the possibility that the rebel groups supported by the Central Intelligence Agency might establish a provisional government in Nicaragua territory.

The Contadora group recommended



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## Jesse Jackson to Get Federal Protection

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, the most recent entry in the 1984 Democratic presidential field, will receive Secret Service protection immediately, making him the first candidate to be assigned bodyguards, administration officials have announced.

Mr. Jackson, a civil rights leader and the only black among the candidates, has received death threats and had requested the protection. It usually is not given until January or February of an election year, after a special congressional committee decides which "major contenders" need it.

Jack Smith, a spokesman for the Secret Service, said Thursday that Mr. Jackson's 24-hour detail would be going "full tilt" within a few days. Some of Mr. Jackson's aides have expressed fear that whites opposed to a black's candidacy and others who resent his support of a Palestinian homeland might harm him.

## 17 Are Arrested in Raids On All 4 Italian Casinos

The Associated Press

MILAN — More than 2,000 customs and security agents raided all four of Italy's casinos in a major crackdown on the laundering, or recycling, of illegally obtained funds by Mafia and kidnapping rings, authorities said Friday.

The operation, launched early Friday in San Remo, Campione d'Italia, Saint Vincent and Venice, led to the arrest of 17 persons.

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Further Squabbles Over Reagan Institute

Edwin Meese 3d, counsel to the president, has warned Stanford University that it could lose a proposed \$65-million Ronald Reagan presidential complex unless it permits the Hoover Institution to run the public policy arm of the project.

Governance of the Ronald Reagan Center for Public Affairs, the third component of a proposed library and museum complex, has sparked months of debate on campus, and students on both sides of the issue have circulated petitions.

Mr. Reagan and his advisers want it run by the Hoover Institution, a conservative think tank with close ties to the administration. However, William Kimball, president of Stanford's board of trustees, wrote Mr. Meese in mid-October that a center run by the Hoover Institution "has little chance of approval by the trustees, even if it meant we cannot have the library or museum at Stanford."

Mr. Meese's letter said that attitude was "tantamount to making the president 'an offer he cannot accept.'"

### Lawyer's Handbook

Preppies, masters of business administration and Jewish-American princesses have all had their day in the sun; now it's the lawyers' turn to have their own satirical handbook. Written by a young Washington attorney, Daniel R. White, "Official Lawyer's Handbook," just published by Simon & Schuster, is expected to do well in the lawyer-laden capital.

The book guides attorneys through issues such as the proper drabness of dress (suits may run the gamut from blue to black), legal ethics ("a contradiction in terms") and the determined obliteration of clear, direct English through legal writing.

Mr. White, 30, an associate at the large Washington firm of Hogan & Hartson, says he comes from a long line of lawyers—all of them pleased that he has moved to another city. He says the creative process was nourished by frequent conferences at a local bar with "about 12 of the finest legal minds in the United States," including three editors of prestigious law

reviews and two Supreme Court clerks. None of them would let me use their names," he said, "since lawyers understand the importance of never admitting to anything."

### A Concert Memorial To The Kennedy Years

In a memorial marking the 20th anniversary of President Kennedy's assassination, the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts will present a free



Isaac Stern

public concert Nov. 22 featuring artists who performed at the White House when he was president.

The performers will include Grace Bumbry, mezzo-soprano; Isaac Stern, violinist; Leonard Rose, cellist; and Eugene Istomin, pianist. The program will include music from Leonard Bernstein's "Mass," commissioned for the opening of the center on Sept. 8, 1971, and a reading from the poems of Robert Frost, who read at Kennedy's 1961 inauguration.

Roger Stevens, the chairman of the Kennedy Center, said that although many administrations had recognized the need for a national cultural center, it was Kennedy's interest and support that gave a new impetus to the idea of a performing arts center in Washington.

### One-Liners

The average American must work 35.5 days a year to pay personal income taxes; he or she earns medical care in 23.4

days, but takes 47.6 working days to pay the food bills, according to figures from the National Insurance Consumer Organization. ... Researchers are working on a transmitting-receiving device that would help medics find wounded soldiers on the battlefield or under rubble and assess how badly they are injured. An Association of Military Surgeons meeting was told recently. ... Hollywood executives are attributing the poor box-office start of "The Right Stuff," the much-publicized movie on the first U.S. astronauts, to an erroneous public notion that it is too political or historical to be entertaining.

### Notes on People

Julia Child, who introduced a generation of Americans to French cuisine with her 1961 cookbook, "Mastering the Art of French Cooking," and "The French Chef" series on public television, is back at her television stove with a new 13-part series called "Dinner at Julia's." Recently she gave her idea of a perfect dinner. It would start with blinis and fresh caviar with vodka, and move on to fresh oysters. The main course would be duck, followed by fine chescs and "a lovely chocolate dessert."

Worried that her tiny village of Abiquiu, New Mexico, could become a traffic-clogged tourist trap, Georgia O'Keeffe has reconsidered her earlier request that her adobe home there be named a national historic site. The 95-year-old artist has asked Senator Pete V. Domenici, a New Mexico Republican, to rescind the legislation creating the Georgia O'Keeffe National Historic Site after her death. "I think that what I have been able to give that is important has been my painting," she said. Mr. Domenici's office promised his help.

### Americana

American businesses donated a record \$506 million to the arts in 1982, the Business Committee for the Arts Inc. reports. The gifts topped the previous year's donations by 32 percent, an increase "nothing less than phenomenal" given the year's economic troubles, said the committee's chairman, Ralph F. Davidson, who is also chairman of the board of Time Inc. This year, he said, 58 percent of American businesses say they expect to give more.

## Pentagon Aide Describes Cost Of Anti-Missile System as Huge

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon's research director says that a viable defense against nuclear missiles, as proposed by President Ronald Reagan in his so-called "Star Wars" speech last March, is at least two decades away and will involve "staggering" costs.

In comments before a congressional committee Thursday, Richard D. DeLauer, undersecretary of defense for research, pointed to eight technical problems that must be solved before a complete defense against missiles could be fielded. Each one, he said, would require an effort as great or greater than went into the Manhattan Project, which developed the first atomic weapon, or the Apollo project, which put a man on the moon.

Mr. DeLauer and Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, appeared before the House Armed Services Committee to offer the administration's first comments on the missile defense concept since a panel of scientists submitted a secret report on its viability to Mr. Reagan last month.

The Pentagon officials supported the controversial view that such a defense is ultimately practicable and could help preserve peace, but Mr. DeLauer said significant problems remained. Although Mr. Reagan defined his proposal for the start as a "long-term" effort, Mr. DeLauer's presentation seemed likely to disappoint some conservatives, who hoped the Reagan speech signaled the beginning of a crash program.

"When the time comes that you deploy any of these technologies, you'll be staggered at the cost," Mr. DeLauer said. "Any defense system can be overcome with proliferation of enemy missiles."

Even before receiving the report of the scientists panel, headed by James C. Fletcher, former director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the government intended to spend \$1.5 billion in fiscal 1985 and as much as \$18 billion from 1985 through 1989 developing technologies that could be applied to missile defense, Mr. DeLauer said.

The Fletcher panel recommended increasing those totals by 25 to 50 percent, he said, which could

mean spending as much as \$27 billion in the next five years. Mr. Reagan is expected to set a spending target soon.

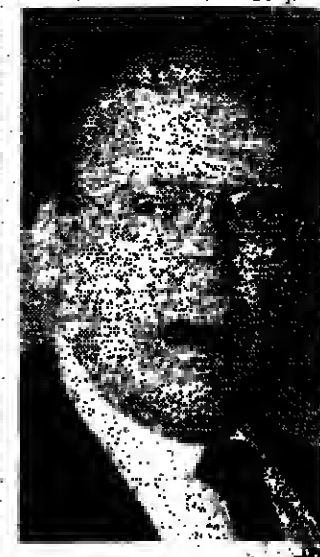
Many scientists and arms control experts outside government have criticized the missile defense proposal as unworkable and destabilizing. They have said that enough missiles to cause great destruction would be certain to leak through any system, even if the United States spent hundreds of billions of dollars on defensive systems, and that U.S. research would only spur the Soviet Union to look for countermeasures.

"It is easier to destroy life than to protect it," Jeremy J. Stone, director of the Federation of American Scientists, said in testimony submitted to the House Armed Services Committee Thursday. "If one group of scientists set out to destroy individuals, cities or countries, and an equally competent group of scientists set out to protect such entities, those seeking destruction would have much the easier task."

Mr. DeLauer said that to knock down a majority of the thousands of missiles the Soviet Union could



Jeremy J. Stone



Richard D. DeLauer

launch would demand a variety of weapons aimed at every stage of their flight, from takeoff to re-entry of the nuclear warheads. The technologies to be studied included X-ray lasers powered by nuclear blasts in space, ground-based laser beams that might be directed by giant mirrors in space and non-nuclear missiles that could home in on approaching weapons.

"There's been a lot of loose talk, and I emphasize 'loose talk,' that all we have to do is go out and do another Manhattan Project, or do another Apollo Project, and we've

got this thing all straightened out," Mr. DeLauer said. "Every single one of those [needed defense technologies] is equivalent to or greater than any Manhattan Project."

They also all reflect "things we can't do yet," he said. "We know where we're going, but we can't do it yet."

Although the system could not be deployed before the year 2000, Mr. DeLauer said the Pentagon would conduct "technical demonstrations" designed to prove the feasibility of some of the components of a space defense system.

## Compromise Reached On Rights Panel in U.S.

By Don Irwin

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A compromise formula to continue a Civil Rights Commission as an advisory group accountable to Congress as well as to the White House was reached Thursday night after lengthy negotiations.

The Senate gave the proposal preliminary approval by a 79-5 vote early Friday but postponed a final vote until Monday. If the Senate passes it, as expected, it will go to conference with the House to reconcile differences with the House bill adopted in August.

The bill worked out by congressional leaders in concert with the White House appeared to be the best hope for continuation of the commission, which had been scheduled to go out of business Nov. 29 unless it won a new authorization from Congress.

The measure authorizes the commission's continuation for six years as a bipartisan body with eight members serving staggered six-year terms. Four members would be named by the president and two each by the speaker of the House

and president pro-tem of the Senate on the recommendation of the majority and minority leaders.

Senate confirmation would not be required once the appointments were made, with removal of members only for cause.

The removal provision is especially important because the future of the commission has been in doubt since Oct. 24, when President Ronald Reagan dismissed three commissioners. The three had been serving without fixed terms.

White House objections to the proposal that commissioners be removable only for cause were understood to have slowed final clearance of the plan.

Mr. Reagan dismissed three holdover members of the six-member commission Oct. 25, saying the action was needed to break a deadlock over three replacement commissioners he had appointed in May. He accused Senate opponents of trying to thwart his power to appoint and of repeatedly backing out of efforts to compromise on the commission's makeup.

The May appointments had led to allegations that Mr. Reagan was trying to erode the panel's independence because the three dismissed commissioners, appointed by President Jimmy Carter and Gerald R. Ford, had been critical of the administration's civil rights policies.

After the dismissals, two of the commissioners unsuccessfully sought a temporary restraining order in federal court to block their removals.

## Reagan Telephones Bush's Mother On Son's Senate Vote for Nerve Gas

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan telephoned the vice president's mother, Dorothy Bush, in Greenwich, Connecticut, Tuesday to reassure her after George Bush voted for the second time in four months to break a tie in the Senate in favor of the production of lethal nerve gas.

According to Mrs. Bush, the vice president had told Mr. Reagan in July, when he first broke a Senate tie on the nerve gas question, that if he had to do it again, the president should call his mother and explain why her son is in favor of creating a gas that could kill millions. The two tie-breakers are the only votes Mr. Bush has cast as president officer of the Senate.

After his vote to break a 46-46 tie on Tuesday, Mr. Reagan called Mrs. Bush from Air Force One on his way to the Far East. She said the president told her that Mr. Bush was doing a terrific job and she should be proud of how he is serving the country as the "best vice president ever."

"He didn't talk about nerve gas but I knew what the idea was," she said. "George knows that I disapprove of it, he knows how I feel. But he said that we have to have it to deter other countries from using it."

Mrs. Bush, the widow of former Republican Senator Prescott S. Bush of Connecticut, said it was "terrible nice of the president to remember," even though the gesture did not change her mind.

## U.S. Ecumenical Council Bars Action On Admitting Church of Homosexuals

New York Times Service

HARTFORD, Connecticut — The National Council of Churches has refused to consider admitting into membership a denomination formed primarily for homosexuals.

The governing board of the council, the largest U.S. ecumenical organization, voted Wednesday to postpone action indefinitely on a membership application from the Universal Fellowship of Metropolitan Community Churches, a denomination formed in 1968 as a church that welcomes homosexuals

members and openly endorses homosexuality.

The board had been scheduled to decide on whether the denomination was eligible for membership in the council. Instead, the board voted, 116-94, to postpone action, effectively killing the proposal without settling the question of eligibility.

If the church had been declared eligible for membership in the council, a vote on actually admitting it would have been taken in the spring.

## Law Firm Worker Accused of Selling Tapes of DeLoe

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Tapes of John Z. DeLoe, the former automobile maker, that were made during an investigation of cocaine dealing were sold for \$5,000 to Larry Flynn, the Hustler magazine publisher, by an employee of a law firm that has withdrawn from Mr. DeLoe's defense team, the government says.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Richard Droyan on Thursday identified the employee as James J. Smith, 43, who had been asked to make copies of the videotapes for lawyers, Mr. Droyan told U.S. District Court Judge Robert M. Takasago that Mr. Smith had confessed and that he had been found to be "solely responsible" for the leak. Mr. Smith apparently will not face federal charges for the sale, Mr. Droyan indicated, but he may be liable to prosecution by the state of California.

After his action was uncovered, Mr. Smith was dismissed from his job as an office supervisor for the Los Angeles law firm of Hoffstadler, Miller, Carlson & Beardsley, officials at the firm said. The firm withdrew from the DeLoe case several months ago.

The videotapes were made during a Federal Bureau of Investigation inquiry that led to Mr. DeLoe's arrest in October 1982 on charges of conspiring to import 220 pounds (100 kilograms) of cocaine into the United States. Edited portions of the tapes were broadcast last month by CBS and KNXT, after Mr. Flynn turned them over to the organizations.

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For further information, please contact the International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Telephone: (33-1) 747-12-65, Ext. 316. Telex: 612332.

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مكتبة الأصيل



## Warning Is Sought on Birth Control Pill

U.S. Citizens' Health Group Cites Recent Studies on Breast, Cervical Cancer

By Morton Mintz  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government has been asked to warn women and physicians immediately about two new published studies on birth control pills, one associating them with breast cancer, the other with cervical cancer.

The association is "strong," the Public Citizen Health Research Group told the Food and Drug Administration. An agency spokesman said, however, that the breast cancer study "cannot be validated or confirmed at this time and is apparently contrary to an earlier report done by the Centers for Disease Control, which found no national increase in the disease among pill users."

He said FDA officials have been reviewing the research and meeting with the principal author of the breast cancer study and other scientific experts.

The health research group pointed out that Britain's Committee on Safety of Medicines, the British

equivalent of the FDA, called a special meeting three weeks ago to give "urgent consideration to the clinical implications of both [studies] in order to advise doctors."

Four days later, the committee urged women who continue using pills to use brands containing "the lowest possible dose" of both estrogen and progestogen.

Sidney M. Wolfe, the director of the health research group, asked the FDA to give American women the same advice but also to warn them not to switch to lower-dose brands until they finish their current pill cycle. But the FDA counseled women not to switch while it is evaluating the report.

The possibility of a cause-effect relation between the pill and breast cancer — the leading cause of cancer deaths in U.S. women — has long been a source of controversy and conflicting and inconclusive data.

The new study on breast cancer was done in Los Angeles by Dr. M.C. Pike and four colleagues at the University of Southern California

School of Medicine with 628 women who had used pills. Half were victims of breast cancer, which was diagnosed before they were 37 years old, and had no previous malignancy.

The researchers found it "highly significant" that for women who began use before age 25, the longer the use of pills containing five or more units of progestogen, the greater the relative risk. Women who had used these pills for four to six years were 4.1 times as likely to develop breast cancer as were women who had taken no pills at all. With 25 to 48 months of use the risk was 2.4 times greater. These rates were substantially higher than with women using pills lower in progestogen.

An estimated 9 million U.S. women currently take birth-control pills, and several million more have taken them since they went on sale in 1960. In 1982, Mr. Wolfe said, manufacturers grossed about \$220 million from high-progestogen brands, 47 percent of all pill sales.

In the issue of Lancet in which

the two studies were published, an editorial raised the question whether high-progestogen pills should be withdrawn from sale because one of the studies indicated a link between increased risks of breast cancer and long-term use of high-progestogen pills before age 25.

Some past studies have related pills to cervical cancer but have been challenged because they did not allow for the frequency of sexual activity, a risk factor. But both a 1980 study and the new study did allow for this factor and still showed an increased risk.

The new study on cervical cancer, done by Dr. Martin F. Vessey and others at Oxford University in England, compared the incidence of cervical cancer in 6,838 pill-users who had borne children with 3,154 women who had not had a child and who used intrauterine devices. In a decade of follow-up, the study showed, the combined rates of invasive and localized cervical cancer were twice as high in the pill users as in the IUD wearers.

## FBI Says Bombing Of Capitol Appears Similar to Others

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William H. Webster, director of the FBI, says that the bureau has "a number of individuals and organizations we're looking at" in connection with Tuesday night's bombing of the Capitol, but that it does not know who carried it out.

Mr. Webster said Thursday that the explosion had been set off by three to four pounds (about 1.4 to 1.8 kilograms) of TNT equipped with a "dual firing mechanism" that resembled devices used in other recent bombings.

Citing as an example the bombing here of the National War College Building at Fort McNair in April, Mr. Webster said that the FBI had found similarities indicating that some of the same people



William H. Webster

could have been involved. In both instances, a group called the Armed Resistance Unit claimed responsibility, but he said the name could be one of convenience for a general group whose active members changed.

## U.S. Magazine Keeps Tax-Exempt Status

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The Internal Revenue Service has reversed a finding by its Northern California district office and ruled that the muckraking magazine Mother Jones is a tax-exempt enterprise.

The San Francisco-based magazine had been engaged in a three-and-a-half-year battle with the

IRS. Robin Wolner, publisher of Mother Jones, had said that if the IRS had issued an adverse decision, "We would have had to close down."

Mother Jones is published by the nonprofit Foundation for National Progress, but the district office had said that Mother Jones was a commercial enterprise unrelated to the goals of its parent foundation.

## U.S. Aviation Director Sees No Loss of Air Safety

By Tim Golden  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The number of federal aviation safety inspectors in the United States has been reduced 16 percent since 1981 and may be cut further, but J. Lynn Helms, the federal aviation administrator, says he does not expect the cuts to result in less oversight of air safety.

Mr. Helms, speaking before a House subcommittee Thursday, said new measures to improve management, productivity and inspection procedures will offset the decrease in the number of inspectors.

Representative Norman Y. Mineta, Democrat of California and chairman of the aviation subcommittee, said he found some of the streamlining measures promising but was not convinced they could offset cuts in the number of field inspectors.

He pointed out Federal Aviation Administration statistics for fiscal 1983 showing 7 percent fewer inspections than in the previous year, based on a survey of the 20 largest FAA field offices, where 80 percent of all inspections are made.

Almost a doubling of passenger airlines, as well as changes in carriers' operations since the FAA de-regulated commercial companies in

1978, mean that operations and maintenance inspectors are being reduced "at precisely the point" at which the workload is rising, Mr. Mineta said.

Mr. Helms responded that automation and computerization of inspection procedures and consolidation of overlapping staff areas would increase productivity and allow reductions in personnel while the same amount of work is accomplished.

"We have absolutely no intention to reduce our safety effort and take shortcuts," he testified, adding, "I would have absolutely no hesitancy" to request more personnel if needed.

Among the changes that the FAA contends will raise efficiency is a program to turn over to designated airline employees the authority to make initial certification of flight crews.

According to figures presented by Mr. Mineta and verified by Mr. Helms, the number of authorized FAA investigators has declined from 638 to 534, or 16 percent. Inspectors certifying all aspects of airline flight operations — pilots, training methods and flight and cockpit procedures — have decreased 18 percent, and maintenance inspectors have been cut 14 percent.

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## ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE AND THE FUTURE OF WORLD TRADE

The International Herald Tribune/Trade Net Conference  
January 19-20, 1984, The Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C.

George P. Shultz, United States Secretary of State, will give the keynote address at a conference sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Trade Net on "Economic Interdependence and the Future of World Trade."

### JANUARY 19

#### KEYNOTE ADDRESS

George P. Shultz, United States Secretary of State.  
**EMERGING PRIORITIES FOR OECD & GATT**  
 Moderator: Carl Gewirtz, Associate Editor, The International Herald Tribune.  
 Roy Denman, Head of the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities, Washington, D.C.  
 William B. Kelly, Deputy Director General of GATT.  
 J. Paul Lyle, Chairman, Sperry Corporation.  
 Sylvia Ostry, Special Advisor, Privy Council Office, Government of Canada, former Head, Dept. of Economics and Statistics, OECD.  
 Michael B. Smith, Deputy United States Trade Representative.

**PROTECTIONISM: RHETORIC & REALITY**  
 Malcolm Baldrige, United States Secretary of Commerce.  
 Mamoru Takahashi, Executive Managing Director, Mitsui & Co. Ltd., Tokyo. President and Chief Executive Officer, Mitsui & Co. (U.S.A.) Inc.

**POLICIES & INCENTIVES FOR INDUSTRIAL COMPETITIVENESS**  
 The European Viewpoint.  
 Laurent Fabius, Minister, Industry and Research, France.  
 The United States Viewpoint.  
 Moderator: Myer Rashish, former U.S. Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs.

Jerry E. Dempsey, President, Borg-Warner Corporation.  
 Thomas J. Murfin, President, Energy and Advanced Technology Group, Westinghouse Electric Corp.

**TRADE POLICIES & THE DEBT CRISIS**  
 Chan Kai Yan, Secretary General, ASEAN.  
 Key government official, Latin America.

#### COCKTAIL RECEPTION

The conference represents an exceptional opportunity for international business leaders to participate in a high level review of world trade policies.

Places at the conference are limited and we urge you to register without delay.

### JANUARY 20

**FISCAL & MONETARY POLICIES: THEIR LINKAGE TO INTERNATIONAL TRADE**  
 Ottmar Emminger, former President, Deutsche Bundesbank.  
 R. T. McNamara, U.S. Deputy Secretary of the Treasury.

**EAST-WEST TRADE & TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER**  
 Moderator: Donald M. Kendall, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, PepsiCo, Inc.  
 Don Bonker, U.S. House of Representatives, Chairman, House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Economic Policy and Trade.

Stephen D. Bryen, U.S. Dept. Asst. Secretary of Defense for International Economic Trade and Security Policy.  
 Heinz Schimmlersch, Member, Governing Committee, Metallgesellschaft AG.

**U.S. & EEC TRADE POLICIES: CONVERGENCE & DIVERGENCE**  
 William E. Brock, United States Trade Representative.  
 Edouard Davignon, Vice President of the Commission of the European Communities, Brussels.

**POLICIES & INCENTIVES FOR EXPORT TRADE**  
 Moderator: Allen E. Packett, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Hughes Aircraft Co.  
 William H. Draper, III, Chairman, Export-Import Bank.

David C. Garfield, President, Ingersoll-Rand Co.  
 Leonard Heessels, Member, Management Board, N.V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken.  
 Paul A. Vander Myde, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Congressional Affairs.

**THE CONGRESSIONAL AGENDA: DOES IT FACILITATE CORPORATE COMPETITIVENESS?**  
 Robert J. Dole, United States Senate, Chairman, Senate Finance Committee.

### REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The participation fee is \$ 895 or the equivalent in a convertible currency for each participant. Fees are payable in advance, and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before January 5, 1984.

Please return conference registration form to: International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone: (33-1) 747 1265. Telex: 612 832.

### CONFERENCE LOCATION

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# Herald Tribune

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## The Battle of Tripoli

The battle of Tripoli, in Lebanon, is a repeat of the battle of Beirut last year. In both cases, Yasser Arafat of the PLO, cornered in a populated city, chose to use civilians as a shield and fight on rather than to surrender. In both cases his assassins—in Beirut Israelis and in Tripoli Palestinian rivals, Libyans and Syrians—also chose to push the battle, notwithstanding the danger to civilians. Hundreds have died in Tripoli—cynicism lives.

It seems only a matter of time until Yasser Arafat and the Palestinians still fighting under him will be removed from the PLO's last outpost of its own in any country contiguous to Israel. The Syrians are, after all, not only the patrons but also the direct military partners of the Palestinian faction attacking his men. They have superior power to bring to bear.

It is said that Mr. Arafat, who never once agreed to negotiate with Israel, was too inclined to go down that road as the Syrians saw it. But the Syrians are no strangers to deals with Israel. They object to Mr. Arafat not so much on the ideological ground that he is a "moderate" as for the petty political reason

that he flirted with their Arab rival, Jordan. The Syrians are playing the intra-Arab power game, using the Palestinians as pawns.

Even as the single redoubt left to him by the Israelis is being seized from him by the Syrians, some U.S. officials are wondering whether Mr. Arafat may not yet become Israel's interlocutor in tandem with Jordan in a deal on the West Bank, where he is still held in regard. The administration hopes that the Reagan plan of Sept. 1, 1982, can be revived. It is encouraged to see King Hussein now openly urging Mr. Arafat finally to accept the split of the Palestinian movement that a bid to Israel would produce. The king is also urging the Arab states to reject their rule of lockstep, which gives Syria a veto, and to allow a majority to pursue a moderate solution.

It is a moment, then, of death in Tripoli but of some tentative reshuffling of the political cards elsewhere in the Arab world. It is a moment for close and realistic U.S. attention to whatever slight new openings for negotiation may emerge.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Uncertain Guideposts

Off-year elections give only a patchy sense of what Americans want government to do: The few contests that are held almost always hinge on local factors and the candidates' personal qualities. So 1983 provides only a few clues about where the United States is headed—with no clear single message.

Probably the most meaningful result, coming in a referendum rather than a personal contest, was in Ohio. There, voters rejected ballot measures that would have cut their taxes now and made it more difficult to raise taxes in the future. This was in effect a vote for government services—and for tax measures that hurt in order to pay for them. The tax- and spending-cutting spree inaugurated by California's Proposition 13 in 1978 seems over.

If that was a rejection of ideas similar to those of Reagan Republicanism, it should also be noted that a Republican won the contest for U.S. senator in the usually Democratic state of Washington, running against an outspoken liberal Democrat, Representative Mike Lowry. One of the things Mr. Lowry was outspoken about was this: "If I beat Dan Evans, a decent man with a very good reputation as governor, it will be because of the issues of economic and foreign policy, where he has gone down the line with Reagan, and no one

will miss the significance of that." One expects that in the wake of Mr. Lowry's defeat, Democrats will start trying to revise that "significance." But Mr. Lowry did make the Reagan identification a test, and he failed.

Elsewhere, the most striking result was in Mississippi, where Democrat Bill Allain was elected governor despite charges, made by Republican fund-raisers and aired extensively for almost two weeks, that he frequently patronized black transvestite prostitutes. One would have thought that such charges, if believed, would be political poison in the Magnolia State. But most voters evidently either disbelieved or ignored them, or turned against the Republicans for making them public. Mr. Allain beat his Republican opponent.

This seamy episode aside, 1983 was, for Republicans, a disappointing year in the South. They lost the one governorship they held there, in Louisiana, and failed to defeat seemingly vulnerable Democrats in two other states. They did not gain seats in southern legislatures. In 1980 and 1981 there was talk that the South would be solidly Republican to national elections from now on. Now national Republican strategists regard most of the South as iffy for 1984.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### On Reagan's Korean Visit

President Reagan's visit to South Korea will determine the future of Korean-American relations. His trip will decide whether or not anti-American sentiment will continue its rapid rise.

The U.S. government has played an indispensable role in propping up the Chun Doo Hwan regime. The Korean people feel utmost disappointment and frustration with U.S. insensitivity to their democratic aspirations. In national surveys, 80 percent of Koreans have confirmed their preference for democratic development even at the expense of economic growth. The South Korean people realize that the restoration of democracy is a prerequisite for genuine national security and meaningful and fair economic development.

President Reagan should assure the South Korean people that the United States will dutifully carry out its responsibility to ensure the political neutrality of the Korean military.

—Kim Das Jung, South Korean opposition leader, writing in *The Boston Globe*.

### Chinese-European Alliance

It is of particular significance that the cooperation between China and west Europe has been reaffirmed at a time when they are faced with the common task of how to cope with a tense and turbulent world situation.

China has all along hoped to see Europe united and become stronger, and China also hopes that the European countries pursue a policy of independence. In a world where the main source of turmoil and instability is the superpower contention for world hegemony, it is wrong to go along with either without deliberation and reservation.

Europe and China can combine their respective strong points to make up for their weaknesses. China has abundant resources and a vast market while Western Europe has advanced technology and funds. Development of economic and technical cooperation is both necessary and beneficial to both sides.

—The China Daily (Peking).

### The Grenada Credibility Gap

OK, we won one in Grenada—a little one, but a victory anyway. It feels good, even if it was illegal under international law. And it just may discourage Marxist expansionism elsewhere in the hemisphere.

With President Reagan, we salute "the courage and professionalism" of the U.S. troops and the sacrifice of the 18 of them who were killed. They did well, especially in holding down the number of civilian casualties by the surgical execution of the operation.

It may be that they did save the Americans on the island from something worse than the invasion's violence, but if there is any evidence of that, it has not been made public. The credibility gap remains open also on the president's charge that Grenada was being converted to a Soviet-Cuban "bastion." The small arms found, some of them 19th century antiques, is not evidence.

—Chicago Sun-Times.

### No Retreat by the Whites

South Africa's ruling white minority has voted by a 2-1 margin to loosen its hateful system of racial apartheid. The nation's black majority will still be excluded utterly from the political process under the new constitution. But persons of mixed race—the so-called "coloreds"—and Asians will be given a very limited voice.

This is not altruism or a retreat from a social system based almost entirely on racial criteria. Rather, it is pragmatism on the part of white South Africans determined to maintain their political and economic power. Although outnumbered white liberals campaigned for black representation in Parliament, the debate over the new constitution was essentially over methods of maintaining white supremacy.

—The Baltimore Sun.

## FROM OUR NOV. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1908: Cuban Liberals Fear Riot Plot**  
HAVANA—By the heading "A Sinister Plan," "El Triunfo," General Gomez's official paper, publishes the following: "A respectable person assures us that the Conservatives have hatched a horrible plan, to be executed to-night during the Conservatives' parade. They plan to provoke with insults Havana's people, who are Liberal. They expect to foment a riot, which would make imperative a suspension of the elections. We ask all Liberals to be patient when our enemies insult them. We warn Mayor Folz of what may happen and notify him of the persistent rumor. General Armando Sanchez Agramonte, the chief of police, is the one who has concocted the plan. All our hopes lie in the supervisor to prevent bloodshed to-night in Havana's streets."

**1933: President Urges German Unity**  
BERLIN—President von Hindenburg, field-marshal of the German army in the World War, observed the 15th anniversary of the armistice by winding up the Nazi government election campaign this evening with a passionate five-minute plea for "peace with honor." The head of state of the German "Republic" appealed to his countrymen to rally unanimously behind Adolf Hitler in his diplomatic struggle to win equality for the Reich with other powers. Hindenburg urged all Germans to "espouse with me and the chancellor the principle of equality and peace with honor." More than 90 per cent of the German votes are expected to endorse the Hitler government's desertion of the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference in the plebiscite tomorrow.

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# WEEKEND

November 12-13, 1983

Page 7

## Remembering the War to End War Plus a War That Followed

### The Silent Stone Speaks of Vietnam

Have you forgotten yet...  
Look down, and swear by the stain of the War that you'll never forget.  
— Siegfried Sassoon, 1919

NEW YORK — Schoharie County, a farming community in upstate New York, dedicated a memorial to its Vietnam war dead a few weeks ago. The monument is cut onto the back of the county's World War I monument and on it, along with a map of South Vietnam, a drawing of three Huey helicopters and the names of eight dead men, is a quotation from a World War I memoir: "All we remember is your living face, and that we loved you for being of our clay and our spirit."

MARY BLUME

The placing of the memorial and the quotation from Guy Chapman's "A Passionate Prodigality" testify to the kinship that many Vietnam veterans feel with those who fought in the war whose end on Nov. 11, 1918 is being commemorated in Europe and the United States this weekend and which was thought, for a time, to be the war to end war.

Wilfred Owen's "Anthem for Doomed Youth" can be sung at any time, by anyone; there isn't that much difference between no man's land and a free-fire zone, between mud that drowns you and earth that has been scorched to dust. The faces of what one World War I poet called the unreturning army that was youth could belong to Tommies, doughboys or to grunts.

"The connection between us and the men who joined the military during World War I is that they were filled with the glory of going to war and fighting for one's country, just as we were, only to be confronted with the horrible reality. And both of us realizing that the so-called cause you were fighting and dying for had nothing to do with defending your country," says Peter Paul Mahoney, who was in the U.S. Army in Vietnam in 1970-71.

Mahoney attended a seminar in upstate New York and remembers that one day a teacher, Father Buckley, brought in typewritten copies of Wilfred Owen's "Dulce et Decorum est," with its scathing last lines: "My friend, you would not tell with such high zest / To children ardent for some desperate glory, / The old Lie: Dulce et decorum est / Pro patria mori."

Mahoney, who was 15 at the time and believed it was sweet and fitting to die for one's country, was shocked. But he kept his typewritten copy and memorized the poem. Ten years later he recited it, often. "Other veterans would nod or say, 'Yeah, I know what the guy means.'"

World War II was an ideological war, World War I and Vietnam were a physical and moral shock. Rudyard Kipling, no blazing radical, wrote, "If any question why we died, / Tell them, because our fathers died." Those who did not die found themselves bound forever to "millions of the mouthless dead," in the words of a World War I poet, and often estranged forever from those who had sent them off to fight.

Vietnam has produced no great poets, but its survivors are humble sticklers for using the right word. Walter Wook, who lives in Schoharie County where the Vietnam memorial was dedicated, tries to stop the use of such phrases as "They gave their lives." For him, the right word is "lost," not "gave."

To Wook, both World War I and Vietnam were wars of attrition where nothing was gained. "Gallipoli was a mindless slaughter, just like Vietnam." He is also mindful of the shabby treatment American doughboys received when World War I ended. "They got \$63 and a razor, no medical benefits — they were treated terribly," he says. While World War II veterans got the decent benefits they deserved, in part because of the doughboys' protests, Vietnam veterans were, again, he says, badly used.

"The bottom line of Vietnam is it's a lost war and people don't want to hear about it," Wook says. "They think the soldiers lost it, not the government."

The lines from Guy Chapman's memoir on the Schoharie monument have been cut into at least three Vietnam war memorials in the United States. A British officer, Chapman served with the Royal Fusiliers from 1914 to 1920.

George Swiers, a former Marine and a national director of the Vietnam Veterans of America, found Chapman's 1933 book by chance in a public library where he had gone, as he puts it, to seek refuge from the culture shock of coming home. Later he saw the book on sale and bought it for 25 cents.

Swiers was one of the speakers at the Schoharie County ceremony, which was held on a bright Indian summer day, crisp but sunny enough for the men to stand in shirtsleeves and for children to wear summer clothes.



### Anthem for Doomed Youth

What passing bells for those who die as cattle?  
Only the monstrous anger of the guns.  
Only the stuttering rifles' rapid rattle  
Can patter out their hasty orisons.  
No mockeries for them from prayers or bells,  
Nor any voice of mourning save the choirs, —  
The shrill, demented choirs of wailing shells,  
And bugles calling for them as dead men stir.

What candles may be held to speed them all?  
Not in the hands of boys, but in their eyes  
Shall shine the holy glimmers of good-byes.  
The pallor of girls' brows shall be their pall;  
Their flowers the tenderness of patient minds,  
And each slow dusk a drawing-down of blinds.

Wilfred Owen, killed in action, 1918.



Marshal Foch of France, center left, and General Pershing of the U.S. Army visiting a World War I cemetery.

### Here Dead We Lie

Here dead we lie because we did not choose  
To live and shame the land from which we sprang.

Life, to be sure, is nothing much to lose;  
But young men think it is, and we were young.

A.E. Housman.

### In Voices Echoing From the Trenches

#### In Flanders Fields

In Flanders fields the poppies blow  
Between the crosses, row on row  
That mark our place; and in the sky  
The larks, still bravely singing, fly  
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead. Short days ago  
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,  
Loved and were loved, and now we lie  
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:  
To you from failing hands we throw  
The torch; be yours to hold it high.  
If ye break faith with us who die  
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow  
In Flanders fields.

John McCrae, died in base hospital, 1918.

#### Dead Cow Farm

An ancient saga tells us how  
In the beginning the First Cow  
(For nothing living yet had birth  
But elemental ooze on earth)  
Began to lick cold stones and mud:  
Under her warm tongue flesh and blood  
Blossomed, a miracle to believe;  
And so was Adam born, and Eve.  
Here now is chaos once again,  
Primal mud, cold stones and rain.  
Here flesh decays and blood drips red,  
And the Cow's dead, the old Cow's dead.

Robert Graves.

#### Break of Day in the Trenches

The darkness crumbles away —  
It is the same old druid Time as ever.  
Only a fire thing leaps my hand —  
A queer sardonic rat —  
As I pull the parapet's poppy  
To stick behind my ear.  
Droll rat, they would shoot you if they knew  
Your cosmopolitan sympathies  
(And God knows what antipathies).  
Now you have touched this English hand  
You will do the same to a German —  
Soon, no doubt, if it be your pleasure  
To cross the sleeping green between.

It seems you inwardly grin as you pass  
Strong eyes, fine limbs, haughty athletes  
Less chance than you for your life,  
Bonds to the whim of murder,  
Sprawled in the bowels of the earth,  
The torn fields of France.  
What do you see in our eyes  
At the shrieking iron and flame  
Hurled through still heavens?  
What quaver — what heart aghast?  
Poppies whose roots are in man's veins  
Drop, and are ever dropping;  
But mine in my ear is safe,  
Just a little white with the dust.

Isaac Rosenberg, killed in action, 1918.

#### Attack

At dawn the ridge emerges massed and dim  
In the wild purple of the glow ring sun,  
Smoldering through spouts of drifting smoke that  
shroud  
The menacing scarred slopes; and, one by one,  
Tanks creep and topple forward to the wire.  
The barrage roars and lifts. Then, clumsily bowed  
With bombs and guns and shovels and battle-gear,  
Men jostle and climb to meet the bristling fire.  
Lines of grey, muttering faces, masked with fear,  
They leave their trenches, going over the top,  
While time ticks blank and busy on their wrists,  
And hope, with furtive eyes and grappling fists,  
Flounders in mud. O Jesus, make it stop!

Siegfried Sassoon.

#### EDITOR

There are in World War I...  
The New York Times reported...  
Philip Green

Philip Green



## TRAVEL

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

**VIENNA, Konzerthaus** (tel. 72.12.11).  
**CONCERTS** — Nov. 16: Borodin Quartet (Beethoven, Shostakovich).  
 Nov. 17: Vienna Chamber Orchestra. Thomas Kral conductor. Stefan Vladar piano. Rosa Mohrenberger mezzo-soprano (Kral, Mozart, Respighi, Haydn).  
**POF** — Nov. 16: Elvi Costello.  
**Musikverein** (tel. 65.81.30).  
**CONCERTS** — Nov. 12 and 13: Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. Zubin Mehta conductor. Vladimir Ashkenazy piano (Beethoven, Schubert).  
**Musical** — Through November: "Cats."  
**Vienna's English Theatre** (tel. 42.12.60).  
 English speaking theater — Through November: "Candida" (G.B. Shaw).  
**Volksoper** (9 Währinger Strasse 78).  
 Nov. 13, 21, 29: "Der Bestenlistentanz" (Müller).  
**Musical** — Through November: "Cats."

## BELGIUM

**ANTWERP, Koninklijke Vlaamse Opera** (tel. 233.66.85).  
**OPERAS** — Nov. 18 and 20: "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (Rossini).  
**BRUSSELS, Palais des Beaux-Arts** (tel. 512.50.45).  
**RECI-TAL** — Nov. 15: Pierre Alain Volodant piano.

## DENMARK

**COPENHAGEN, Folkoper Teatret** (tel. 86.85.01).  
**CONCERT** — Nov. 16: Sealand Sym-

phony Orchestra. Francesco Cristofoli conductor (Respighi, Montsalvage, Ravel).  
**International Jazz Montmartre** (tel. 12.78.36).  
**JAZZ** — Nov. 16: Paul Motian. Nikolaj Church (tel. 13.16.26).  
**CONCERT** — Nov. 16: Brandis Quartet (Beethoven, Bartók).  
**Odd Fellow Palace** (tel. 14.12.22).  
**CONCERTS** — Nov. 18: Conservatoire Orchestra and Choir, Dan-Olof Stenlund conductor, Conservatoire Big Band, Thad Jones conductor (Brahms).  
 Nov. 19: Pavlovski Balalaika Orchestra.  
**Radio House** (tel. 11.14.15).  
**CONCERTS** — Nov. 13: Radio Light Orchestra, Radio Choir, John Frandsen conductor.  
 Nov. 17: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Franz Lemmerle flute.  
**Royal Museum of Fine Arts** (tel. 11.21.26).  
**EXHIBITION** — "Danish 18th-Century Graphics."  
**HUMLEBAEK, Louisiana Museum of Modern Art** (tel. 19.07.19).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Jan. 8: René Magritte.

## ENGLAND

**LONDON, Barbican Centre** (tel. 628.27.95).  
**Barbican Theatre** — Nov. 14, 15, 25, 26, 28: "The Tempest" (Shakespeare).  
 The Pit — Nov. 14, 15, 25, 26, 28: "Moby-Dick" (Bulgakov).  
 Nov. 18 and 19: "Tartuffe" (Molière).  
**British Museum** (tel. 636.15.55).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Jan. 15: "Drawings by Raphael from English Collections."  
**Hayward Gallery** (tel. 629.94.95).

**EXHIBITIONS** — To Feb. 5: "Raoul Dufy: 1877-1953."  
 To Feb. 5: "Hockney's Photographs."  
**London Coliseum** (tel. 836.31.61).  
**BALLET** — Nov. 13: "The Great Ballet Gala," including members from the Royal Ballet, The New York City Ballet, the Scottish Ballet and the Tokyo Ballet.  
**English National Opera** — Nov. 12, 18, 24: "The Valkyrie" (Wagner) Mark Elder conductor.  
 Nov. 16, 19, 25, 30: "The Rape of Lucretia" (Britten) Stewart Bedford conductor.  
**National Theatre** (tel. 928.22.52).  
**Cottesloe Theatre** — To Nov. 14: "Glenngary Glen Ross" (Mamet).  
 Nov. 18-30: "Master Harold and the Boys" (Fugard).  
**Lyttelton Theatre** — Nov. 14-19: "You Can't Take It With You" (Hart and Kaufman).  
**Oliver Theatre** — Nov. 12, 14, 15, 18: "Jean Seberg" (Hamilch).  
**Royal Festival Hall** (tel. 928.30.02).  
**CONCERT** — Nov. 14: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Vernon Handley conductor (Bach, McCabe, Simpson).  
**Royal Opera House** (tel. 240.10.66).  
**Royal Ballet** — Nov. 12: "Manon" (Massenet).  
**Royal Opera** — Nov. 14, 18, 22, 26, 30: "Otello" (Verdi) Colin Davis conductor.  
 Nov. 15, 19, 23, 25: "Boris Godunov" (Mussorgsky) Claudio Abbado conductor.  
**Tate Gallery** (tel. 821.13.13).  
**EXHIBITION** — Nov. 16-Jan. 15: "Reg Butler 1913-1981."  
**Victoria and Albert Museum** (tel. 593.63.71).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Jan. 8: "David Cox, Oil Paintings and Watercolors."

## FRANCE

**PARIS, American College in Paris** (tel. 555.91.73).  
**FILM** — Nov. 15: "John F. Kennedy Remembered," documentary on Kennedy's life and presidency. The film will be introduced by Pierre Salinger, Kennedy's former press secretary and the French ambassador Hervé Alphand.  
**Bobino, Théâtre de la Chanson et du Rire** (tel. 322.74.84).  
**POP** — To Dec. 4: Henri Tachan.  
**Centre Georges Pompidou** (tel. 72.12.33).  
**EXHIBITIONS** — To Nov. 27: "L'Art de la Peinture." To Nov. 27: "L'Art de la Sculpture." To Dec. 12: "20th-Century Czech Design."  
 To Jan. 2: Calder mobiles.  
 To Jan. 2: "Richard Serra," sculpture.  
 To Jan. 2: "François Rouss," paintings.  
 To Jan. 2: "Balthus."  
**Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Beaux-Arts** (tel. 260.34.57).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Jan. 15: "Art de l'Atelier, Art de la Rue et du Collage."  
**Galerie Marion Meyer** (tel. 633.04.38).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Jan. 9: "Man Ray: Objects of My Affection."  
 To Jan. 9: "Meridien, Le Patio" (tel. 758.12.30).  
**JAZZ** — Nov. 14-26: Preston Love.  
**Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris** (tel. 723.61.27).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Dec. 4: "Another Continent: Australia — The Dream and the Reality."  
**Musée Carnavalet** (tel. 727.21.13).  
**EXHIBITION** — Nov. 10-Jan. 8: "Jesse Moonlight Photography."  
**Musée du Grand Palais** (tel. 261.54.10).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Jan. 16: "J.M.W. Turner."  
**Opéra de Paris** (tel. 742.27.50).  
**OPERA** — Nov. 16, 18, 19: "Madama Butterfly" (Puccini) Alain Lombard conductor.  
**Salle Gaveau** (tel. 563.20.30).  
**CONCERT** — Nov. 15: Ensemble Orchestral de Paris, Yan-Pascal Torer conductor. Miki Fujitawa cello (Mozart, Haydn, Constant, Brahms).  
**Salle Pleyel** (tel. 563.07.96).  
**CONCERT** — Nov. 16-18: Orchestra de Paris, Walter Weller conductor.  
**Théâtre des Champs Elysées** (tel. 723.36.27).  
**CONCERT** — Nov. 14: Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra.  
**Théâtre Musical de Paris** (tel. 233.44.44).  
**RECI-TAL** — Nov. 14: Bruno Rigutto piano (Haydn, Chopin, Schumann, Ravel).  
**Théâtre de Paris** (tel. 280.09.30).  
**BALLET** — Nov. 15-20: Trisha Brown.

## GERMANY

**BERLIN, Deutsche Oper Berlin** (tel. 341.44.49).  
**BALLET** — Nov. 14 and 25: "Rigoletto" (Wagner) Valery Panov conductor. Michael Heise conductor.  
**Metropol** (tel. 852.40.80).  
**POP** — Elvi Costello.  
**Philharmonie** (tel. 92.51.51).  
**CONCERT** — Nov. 12: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Eugen Jochum conductor (Haydn).  
 Nov. 18: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Mazarinoff conductor (Dvořák).  
**Quartier Latin** (tel. 612.68.17).  
**JAZZ** — Sun Ra Arkestra.

**FRANKFURT, Alte Oper** (tel. 13400).  
**RECI-TALS** — Nov. 12: Izhak Perlman violin, Bruno Canino piano (Bach, Schubert, Krumpholtz, Saint-Saëns).  
 Nov. 13: Andres Segovia guitar (Scarlati, Bach, Torroba, Albeniz).  
**Cafe Theater** (tel. 63.64.64).  
**English speaking theater** — To Nov. 13: "Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?" (Albee).  
 Nov. 16-27: "Animal Farm" (Orwell).

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**Stockholm** (08) 22-57-50  
**Vienna** (0222) 54-18-81  
**Zurich** (01) 302-08-16  
**HYATT HOTELS**

**Hongkongerhalle** (tel. 305.66.22).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Nov. 20: "Form und Glasur."  
**Oper Frankfurt** (tel. 256.25.29).  
**OPERA** — Nov. 14: "Jenny" (Jancsó) Peter Hirsch conductor.  
 Nov. 16: "Parafit" (Wagner) Michael Gieseler conductor.  
**MUNICH, Bayerische Staatsoper** (tel. 22.13.16).  
**OPERA** — To Nov. 17: "Euridice" (Fébel) Anton Ruppert conductor.

## HONG KONG

**HONG KONG, City Hall** (tel. 526.47.54).  
**BALLET** — Nov. 18-20: Hong Kong Ballet Company.  
**Hong Kong Museum of Art** (tel. 522.41.27).  
**EXHIBITIONS** — To Nov. 20: "Sons of Two Cities: Hong Kong and Macao."  
 To Dec. 24: "Chinese Jade Carving."

## ITALY

**BOLOGNA, Teatro Comunale** (tel. 22.29.99).  
**RECI-TAL** — Nov. 15: Izhak Perlman violin, Bruno Canino piano (Bach, Schumann, Saint-Saëns).  
**MILAN, Pinacoteca Ambrosiana** (tel. 80.01.46).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Dec. 11: "Mario Donatoni: Drawings and Paintings."  
**PARMA, Teatro Regio** (tel. 652.12.03).  
**CONCERT** — Nov. 18: Orchestra Sinfonica dell'Emilia-Romagna "Arturo Toscanini," Emil Tadjakov conductor. Franco Gulli violin (Schumann, Mendelssohn, Liszt).

**TRIESTE, Teatro Comunale Giuseppe Verdi** (tel. 63.19.48).  
**OPERA** — Nov. 17, 23, 26, 29: "La Fanciulla del West" (Puccini) Daniel Oren conductor.

## JAPAN

**TOKYO, Japan Folkcraft Museum** (tel. 467.45.27).  
**EXHIBITIONS** — To Dec. 18: "Woodblock Prints by Shiko Munakata."  
 "Old Folkcrafts from Tamba Province."  
**Osaka Museum of Art** (tel. 431.82.84).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Dec. 27: Japanese Paintings.  
**Okura Shukokan Museum** (tel. 42.07.71).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Dec. 21: "Early Modern Japanese-Style Paintings: Autumn and Winter."  
**Tokyo Metropolitan Teien Museum** (tel. 265.21.11).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Dec. 25: "Modern Art in the West from the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum."  
**Yamaha Hall** (tel. 470.04.27).  
**JAZZ** — Nov. 14: George Adams/Don Pullen Quartet.

## NETHERLANDS

**AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw** (tel. 71.87.71).  
**CONCERT** — Nov. 19: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Neeme Järvi conductor. Horacio Guiterrez piano (Haydn, Prokofiev, Dvořák).  
**De Meervart** (tel. 10.73.93).  
**JAZZ** — Nov. 13: Wynon Marsalis and His Quartet.  
**Rijksmuseum** (tel. 63.21.21).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Dec. 11: "The Best Preserved" drawings by 17th-century Dutch artists including Rembrandt.  
**Stedelijk Museum** (tel. 24.23.11).  
**BALLET** — Nov. 17-21: "The Dream" (Mendelssohn). "Under My Feet" (Schubert) Netherlands National Ballet.  
**OPERA** — Nov. 14, 22, 30: "Idomeneo" (Mozart) Netherlands Opera.  
**Stedelijk Museum** (tel. 73.21.66).  
**EXHIBITIONS** — To Nov. 20: Amsterdam Joffers.  
 To Nov. 20: Toon Verhoed.

## SCOTLAND

**EDINBURGH, Gallery of Modern Art** (tel. 556.89.21).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Jan. 9: "Expressionism and Constructivism: Two Aspects of Art from Germany."  
**National Gallery** (tel. 556.89.21).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Dec. 23: "Drawings of the 17th Century."  
**Queen's Hall** (tel. 668.21.17).  
**CONCERT** — Nov. 12: Edinburgh Light Orchestra, James Beyer conductor (Mascagni, Coates, Grainger).

## SINGAPORE

**SINGAPORE, National Museum Art Gallery** (tel. 337.60.77).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Nov. 28: "Pioneer Artists of Singapore."  
**Victoria Theatre** (tel. 336.21.51).  
 To Nov. 24: Drama Festival.

## SWITZERLAND

**CASTAGNOLA DI LUGANO, Villa Favorita** (tel. 091/52.17.41).  
**EXHIBITION** — To Nov. 15: "Masques du Carnaval de la Caribbe." From the outset, the official answer was that there was nothing to worry about. "We've been assuring them," says a consular affairs spokesman, John Caulfield, "that if they are going elsewhere than Grenada or Cuba, there are no conditions that would affect their trip."

Travel agencies and tour operators also have been getting concerned calls, but report few cancellations.

Caribbean travel officials — who similarly voice no doubts about safe travel to their region — hurriedly began to assess the impact of the events in Grenada on the crucial tourism industry. Their initial conclusion, based in part on the apparent absence of any tide of cancellations, is that tourism in the Caribbean will not be significantly affected. They are hoping that the traveling public realizes that big sea

distances separate most other islands from Grenada.

A second factor is that this is a traditional low season in travel to the Caribbean. The winter high season does not begin until mid-December.

One nation that has expressed concern about its tourism, however, is Barbados, about 150 miles (243 kilometers) from Grenada. "Oh yes, that's all they've been talking about," says Rene Allen Mack, a New York-based spokesman for the island's travel industry.

Before the U.S. press could reach Grenada in the first days of the fighting, all of the news was datelined Barbados, the place closest to Grenada that reporters could reach to file their reports. "A lot of people are going to associate Bridgetown [the Barbados capital] with Grenada," Mack says. "It's doing a lot of damage."

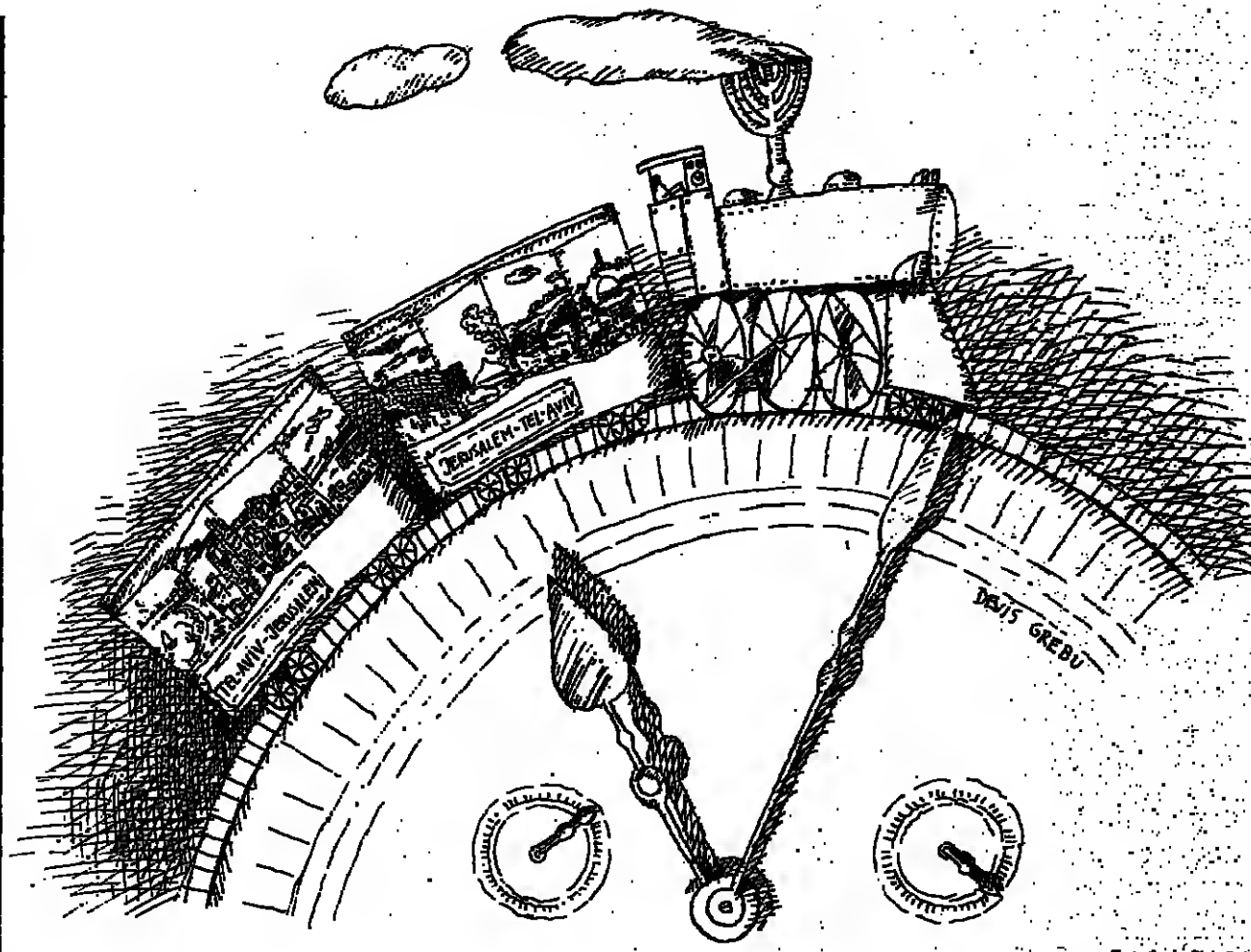
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entertainers have priced themselves out of the market," says the Riviera Hotel's director of entertainment, Barbara Hayes. Now, she feels, "People are coming down [in price] and the market will become competitive in 1984."

Hayes, admitting that her \$100,000 weekly entertainment budget is low by Las Vegas standards, says the Riviera is looking for acts to replace performers who have appeared here for decades but "just aren't jamming the showrooms any more."

A price war among resorts for stars several years ago drove many hotels to productions without a headline entertainer. "I think a lot of



## Holy Land History by Slow Train

by Jane Friedman

**JERUSALEM** — The traveler to the Holy Land is familiar with its roadside manners. Intense, in a rush, the typical Israeli speeds, tailgates, beeps and passes on the four-lane Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway, the scene of horrific car accidents every week.

Far from the maddening speedway is another experience — quiet, reflective, rarely used — the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem train, which takes almost two hours, double the highway time, to wind its way between the two cities.

Built in 1892 by the French when this was part of the Ottoman Empire, the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem line is one of the few early train lines in the Middle East to have survived the effects of wars and sands. It has none of the refinements or comforts of the world's renowned trains. In fact, its interior is stark, with simple leather banquettes facing each other, separated by an undistinguished wooden table. The cars in use today were built about 25 years ago.

But starkness is one of the attractions of the Tel Aviv-Jerusalem railroad, a sleepy train that, with its exterior painted red, blue and yellow, resembles a train from some long-forgotten playland. In the absence of ornament, the traveler's mind is free to roam far.

The trip is an odyssey not only through space and the varied topography of Israel, but also through time, recalling the British Mandate of 1920 and its Arab-Jewish conflict, the Turks and the time of Christian pilgrimages and finally biblical times and the ancient Jewish warriors.

The line was built after the Turkish government granted the concession to a Jerusalemite, Yosef Navon, who sold it to French investors. Montenegrins, Italians, Syrians, Egyptians and others laid the tracks. Finally, when the line opened, gentlemen and pashas came to inaugurate it from as far as Paris and Constantinople. Kaiser William II made it famous during a pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1898.

The train was suited to the times. It had a separate compartment for women, since many travelers were Moslem. To enter it, the conductor had to knock three times. In the 1940s, during the British Mandate, the train became vulnerable to events outside its window — the violence between Jews and Arabs. It was stoned on occasion, and when war broke out service was suspended.

Today, few businessmen or regular travelers take this train. They drive or take the taxis or buses that zip past each other on the highway. As one railroad official put it, only old people, children and tourists — those who have time — indulge in the train. It covers 50 miles (80 kilometers), meandering from the coastal plain to the hills around Jerusalem. But unlike the highway, the train takes the traveler inside the topography. From a car, you get a glimpse. From the train, you are inside the hills of Palestine. And when the traveler's fantasies exhaust the colonial period, his mind — stimulated by the topography — can roll back millennia.

There are two different trains from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. One leaves Bnei Brak, a religious town in the greater Tel Aviv area, at 8:18 A.M. after arriving from Haifa. The other leaves Tel Aviv's South Station at 4 P.M. The trip costs the equivalent of about \$1, much less than any other form of public transport.

The train slowly crosses the pastel green and beige flatlands, with rolling hills in the background. On the right is Lod, established in biblical times but now defined by Ben Gurion Airport and the Lod station, the country's main railroad junction, which both come into view. The train then passes through orange groves, the oranges so near that a passenger could pick them off the trees.

In Ramla, a town established by the Arabs in 716 that became Israeli after 1948, swarms of schoolchildren, all wearing the tennel, a characteristic Israeli hat, jump on for an outing. Their first sight is Kibbutz Zorah, an early communal settlement built by Jews from abroad who came to

fight in the 1948 war and became members of the Palmach, the underground Jewish fighting force.

At Beit Shimon, Hebrew for House of the Sun, the traveler's mind leaves the present. After the Philistines stole the Holy Ark, it was returned on an oxcart to the Jews, first to Beit Shimon.

The train begins to climb, almost imperceptibly, into the lush, hilly mountains, full of cypresses, pine and other evergreens, with tiny outcroppings. The train winds in and out of the ravines. This is the Valley of Sorek, with its running brook, where tradition holds that Samson, David and Melchizedek. The cave where he is said to have hidden from the Philistines opens on the left.

"It could almost be Switzerland," a traveler says. It could almost be, if the traveler's mind was not stuck in the Bible.

As the climb continues, the trees become sparser. They are olive trees now. There is stone terracing, and an occasional Arab shepherd wearing a keffiyeh, the traditional cloth headband, and holding a staff, tending a donkey drinking from a rivulet. Ancient and modern times mingle as the track approaches Bittir, called Beitur during the Second Temple period. Here, Simon Bar Kochba waged his last battle against the Romans during the second Jewish revolt, in 135. According to legend, the blood shed in Beitur as the Romans defeated the Jews spilled down to the Mediterranean and the land was red. The long Jewish diaspora began after Bar Kochba's defeat. The top of the hill close to the village is strewn with the ruins of the Bar Kochba revolt, and the apex of excavation is visible from the train.

In more recent times, Bittir, an Arab village, reflected the tension between Arabs and Jews. In 1948, when the state of Israel was founded, the railroad station was placed in Israel, but the town was part of Jordan. Until 1967, when Israel took the West Bank and, with it, Bittir, the train was frequently stoned as it passed.

Further on, close to Jerusalem, the train passes through the Agah village of Beit Safafa, which was divided in 1948, part going to Israel and part to Jordan. The 1967 war rejoined the town.

Finally, Jerusalem is in the distance. As the train approaches the city one is thrust into modern times. There are factories, houses with gardens, mothers holding babies to point out the train as it passes, housing developments, laundry hanging from outdoor lines.

A train ride of 1 hour 45 minutes can seem like an endless journey through time. There is one drawback: Since there are only two trains a day, it is virtually impossible to get off at any station, tour the sights, and reboard a few hours later. Sightseeing must be done with a car or bus.

It's best to take the train from Tel Aviv or from Bnei Brak, where the station is more easily reached, to Jerusalem, rather than the other way around. The climb toward Jerusalem contributes to the drama of the trip. The ride from Bnei Brak enjoys the full morning light, which casts a golden tint over the countryside; the ride from Tel Aviv suffers from the fading afternoon light.

The best time of year is from April through October, when Israel usually enjoys sunny, dry weather. During the winter, Jerusalem is sometimes blanketed in snow, and occasionally the authorities close the main Tel Aviv-Jerusalem highway. The train is then the only way to reach Jerusalem and the view of snowcapped hills is spectacular.

The train ordinarily leaves Bnei Brak station daily except Saturday at 8:18 A.M., arriving in Jerusalem at 10:35 A.M. It leaves Tel Aviv South Station at 4 P.M., arriving in Jerusalem at 5:45 P.M. But visitors should always check the schedule; for example, the Jerusalem train has a different departure time on Fridays, because it must arrive in Jerusalem before sundown, and the trains do not run on holidays. For information, call Tel Aviv South Station, Kibbutz Gubaiat Street, tel. (03) 254.271, or Jerusalem Station, Kikar Ramat, tel. (02) 717.764.

The "Israel Guide" by Zev Vilnay, available at English bookstores in Israel, gives historical and other information about the towns along the railroad line as well as a good description of the train trip and its sights.

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## All Clear in the Caribbean

by James T. Yenckel

**WASHINGTON** — When the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada suddenly thrust that tiny island into the headlines, worried Americans started phoning the State Department to ask, "Is it safe to go on vacation in the Caribbean?"

From the outset, the official answer was that there was nothing to worry about. "We've been assuring them," says a consular affairs spokesman, John Caulfield, "that if they are going elsewhere than Grenada or Cuba, there are no conditions that would affect their trip."

Travel agencies and tour operators also have been getting concerned calls, but report few cancellations.

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A price war among resorts for stars several years ago drove many hotels to productions without a headline entertainer. "I think a lot of

the invasion was a favorable event that is going to remove a cause of turmoil from the region.

The French islands of the Caribbean, including Guadeloupe and Martinique, are expecting "the best season ever," says a spokesman, Joseph Petrouk, who represents the French West Indies Tourist Board in New York. That is because the dollar remains strong against the French franc.

"We don't feel this [the invasion] is going to have any effect on the French islands," Petrouk says, "just as long as the public is aware that what is happening is not happening in our backyard. One problem is that people don't know the large distances in the Caribbean."

The prospects even look bright for Grenada's tourist business, says William Craft, who is assigned to the State Department's Grenada Task Force. Although accommodations are limited now, "we would expect major hotel chains will give it a look. It has geography going for it. It is reported to have some nice beaches." He also expects that after U.S. troops leave, the island will "be open to tourists who are adventurous."

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## Las Vegas Casinos on a Losing Streak

**LAS VEGAS** — A recent trip down the Las Vegas "strip" showed four gambling resorts presenting major entertainers when three years ago more than a dozen casinos were doing so. Where have all the stars gone from a city that bills itself as the "Entertainment Capital of the World?"

"A lot of performers don't want to work Las Vegas," says the singer Paul Anka. "They don't like the image. And when they do, they laugh at it. They hide in their rooms."

The picture of smoke-filled Las Vegas showrooms featuring a boozing singer or comic facing

a drunken and boisterous crowd is just one of the image problems facing this resort city.

Resort operators accustomed to 20 percent growth annually in the 1970s now are scrambling to keep ahead of inflation and mortgage payments. The recession, competition from gambling palaces in Atlantic City, New Jersey, high airline fares and increased costs have eroded the confidence of many hotel executives.

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entertainers have priced themselves out of the market," says the Riviera Hotel's director of entertainment, Barbara Hayes. Now, she feels, "People are coming down [in price]







## ARTS / LEISURE

## U.S. Designers Airy, Colorful

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — The New York showings that ended Thursday evening were clearly about two things: summer and a continent. In Paris or Milan, clothes in the spring-summer collections were often so dark and heavy that one was never too sure about the season. Here, it was the opposite, and the colors and weightlessness of the clothes were so emphatic that they even went one step in the opposite direction and seemed more geared to resort than city wear.

Secondly, these designers service a whole continent, roughly 125 million women — which brings about an enormous diversity and explains the mixed bag of good, bad and indifferent. These clothes are for immediate consumption and only here does one experience the thrust of the enormous business being done. It makes Paris and Milan look like charming little vignettes.

Finally, although one cannot talk of major trends, there were a number of themes that kept popping up in the major New York collections. For next spring, the look is definitely the longer, fluid skirts. The dress made a major comeback, with the shift or chemise No. 1 — quite a move in a country where women simply love pants and can't bear to abandon the comfort they offer.

Cotton knit sweaters, in pale natural or pastel, were important accents, and always offered interesting raised textures. The short, loose and unconstructed jacket, like a cropped Burberry raincoat, was often worn over slim dresses. The long raincoat over pants, an idea launched in Paris by Yves Saint Laurent, was heavily exploited with felicitous results, especially at Ralph Lauren's. Linen was the biggest fabric story in every weight and in every denomination — striped, checked, Madras or Prince of Wales. Despite a lot of white, colors included strong primaries as well as subtle naturals and off-shades such as slate or berry.

The major designers who showed in the last two days were Oscar de la Renta, Lauren, Perry Ellis and Halston. Halston did the jazzy evening look the best — which may be due to his large show business clientele — otherwise each designer came out with a very personal look. Along with Bill Blass, de la

Renta has the unflagging devotion of the ladies, as Women's Wear Daily calls them, and his show on Wednesday was packed with the same group of die-hard socialites that went to Blass earlier in the week, plus literary agent Swiftly Lazar.

De la Renta once said that his clothes are not as expensive as they look — an asset in the land of quick

## NEW YORK FASHIONS

obsolescence. This pleasant, colorful and fluid collection had its weak moments — such as the Mondrian suits, an old Saint Laurent idea, and too many tacky ruffles. But he did a charming nautical theme with fresh flag colors, stars and stripes, ending up with amusing sequined sailor suits, with trompe l'oeil sailor collars.

A sophisticated jet-setter, de la Renta knows his way around the grand houses of the world, be it Deauville, St. Moritz or Acapulco — and is equally comfortable on such private islands as Stavros Niarchos's Spetsopoula. Hence the seductive and brilliant caftans that will end up on women like Marella Agnelli, Cristiana Brandolini, Rosemarie Marcie-Riviere or Marie-Hélène de Rothschild.

Ralph Lauren has cleaned up his act with stunning results. A designer in love with the American heritage, and the one who has most capitalized on the frontier look, he took a break this time. Instead, he went to Africa for a successful African Queen and safari look that adroitly combined soft and strong. The best models were the slim poplin sarong skirts, strongly draped to one side and topped by soft shirts. The strong note was provided by heavy brown belts and laced-up boots. Despite a few Victorian dresses, Lauren cut down on cute ruffles and dainty lace and provided strongly tailored suits — including a long white one, with Norfolk jacket and topped by a long white linen coat that was one of the best things on the New York runways this week.

Perry Ellis's collection was a surprise because he was the first one to put across the simple, cute white linen skirt and blouse and the angelic, lawn-and-croquet debutante look. But while the rest of the pack went in that direction, Ellis opted for a more sophisticated, grown-up

and big-city look and proved a master at casual elegance. His suits, with long, skinty and form-fitting skirts were topped by short, swagging jackets over soft, organdy blouses with pleated Peter Pan collars. Long silk dresses with wide flat pleats had a faint flapper ring, while his long sweater coats had a lot of panache. Sweaters, always an important element in this collection, included chausseur art deco roses against a white background.

The collections ended with a pretty black-tie dinner dance given at Le Cirque's P.M. Orange by Martha Phillips, of Martha, in honor of major U.S. and foreign designers who have worked with her for years. They turned up in force for Martha and her daughter, Lynn Manulis, both of whom wear Galanos designs and impressive jewelry. Designers there included Mollie Farnis, Pauline Trigère, Bill Blass, Mary McFadden, Carolina Herrera, Albert Capraro and Stavropoulos. James Galanos came from Los Angeles, escorting a stunning Diana Ross in a white, pearl and very sexy Galanos creation. Zandra Rhodes flew from Japan and André Laug came from Rome.

Blass called Martha "our own first lady of fashion," while Rhodes, who now sponsors an orange hairdo, raised her courage. "For only Martha could believe in a designer with pink hair," she said. From the open caviar buffet to the orchids on the tables and the four-piece band, everything was carried out with the same impeccable elegance that made Martha a big name in this business.



Perry Ellis's long look.

## More Kennedy Books

By Dolores Barclay

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Before the tears had ebbed and the confusion had cleared, the slain young president were already speeding from printer to bookstore. Since Nov. 22, 1963, about 300 books have been written on John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and hundreds more on other members of the Kennedy family mention the late president, according to the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston.

Kennedy books continue to feed an eager public. This fall, at least eight Kennedy books were published. In September, Ralph G. Martin's "A Hero for Our Time: An Intimate Story of the Kennedy Years" (Macmillan Publishing Co., \$19.95) was released. Martin had traveled with Kennedy in the presidential campaign in 1959 and wrote the book, "Front Runner, Dark Horse," based on the race.

William Manchester, a professor of history at Wesleyan University in Connecticut, was a close Kennedy friend and wrote about the president's assassination in "Death of a President" in 1967. On Nov. 4, his latest Kennedy work, "One Brief Shining Moment" (Little, Brown and Co., \$25), was published.

Other new books include "Kennedy: A Time Remembered," by Jacques Lowe (Quarrel Books, \$39.95); "J.F.K. — Ordeal in Africa," by Richard D. Mahoney (Oxford University Press, \$25); and "Lucy P. Frisbee's John F. Kennedy: America's Youngest President" (Bobbs, \$3.95), a children's book. The rest of the new ones concern the Kennedy family.

"Kathleen Kennedy: Her Life and Times," by Lynne McTaggart (The Dial Press, \$14.95), tells the story of the late president's rebellious kid sister, who died in a plane crash in the south of France.

There's also "Kennedy: The New Generation," by Frank Teti and Jeannie Sakol (Dell/Laurel Books, \$24.95), and "Growing Up Kennedy," by Harrison Ramirez and John Quinn, published by G.P. Putnam's Sons, including interviews with 15 Kennedy cousins.

The late president's two children, John and Caroline, were not interviewed for the book.

Every aspect of John F. Kennedy's life and death has been probed by writers.

There's "The Kennedy Wit," edited by Bill Adler, "Mr. Kennedy and the Negroes," by H.L. Golden; "John F. Kennedy and Poland," edited by Jan Wszelaki; and "John F. Kennedy: Man of the Sea," by T.T. Shepard.

Despite the Warren Commission's finding that Lee Harvey Oswald had acted alone in killing Kennedy, many authors have written books on conspiracy theories.

The more recent such books include: "The Mystique of Conspiracy: Oswald, Castro & the CIA," by Brian K. Bugge (1978); "Coup d'Etat in America: The CIA and the Assassination of John F. Kennedy," by Michael Canfield and Alan J. Weberman (1975); Seth Kantor's "The Ruby Cover Up" (1980); "Best Evidence: Deception & Disguise in the Assassination of John F. Kennedy," by David S. Lifton (1981); and Anthony Summers' "Conspiracy" (1981).

## INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

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Daily (except Mondays)  
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Guided tour on Thursdays at 3 p.m.  
November 11 - December 4, free admission

**MAIRIE DU 19<sup>e</sup>**  
2 Rue Eugène-Spuler, Paris  
Tel.: 435.4005  
**BOLIVAR & COLUMBIA**  
Daily (except Mondays)  
from 11.30 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
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**GIULIO CINIGLIA**  
A complimentary exhibition showing his indoor sculptures, as opposed to the monumental works shown on the Barbican Centre Sculpture Court.  
Ends November 26

**ART EXHIBITIONS**  
"ANTIQUES"  
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## Drouot Sunday Sales Draw Mix of Bidders

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Things are moving again at Drouot. In an effort to attract a wider public, auctioneers held one of a series of Sunday auctions last week, a day when the auction house is normally closed. Earlier this month, the Paris chamber of auctioneers elected a new chairman, Yannick Guilloux, and renewed its five-member board, all chosen from the younger generation. The latest initiatives have pointed up the mixture of assets and seemingly incurable weaknesses that characterize the Paris auction world.

Among the assets is the existence, confirmed on Sunday, of a vast public of private buyers with out specialized knowledge that has no equivalent in London.

In Britain, auctions are attended essentially by professionals. People who do not have a measure of artistic training hardly ever drift into auctions, and those who do would not dream of committing themselves financially. France is the opposite. Sunday auctions have shown that in some sectors the ability to attract a large section of the public can boost sales. Its most spectacular effect could be observed on the contemporary drawings and paintings dispersed by

Catherine Charbonneau, assisted by Philippe Maréchal.

A majority of works offered under the general heading "Abstractionism, Paris '50s and '60s" were by artists whose names are virtually unknown. They meant so little to those in the room that Catherine Charbonneau often felt it necessary to brief the crowd before taking bids. When a "composition" by one August Puig came up, she indicated that the artist, a Catalan, had been exhibiting in Barcelona. The graphic design with a dash to it was unlike that of Japanese characters done by Zen painters — a bid heaped popped out of the strokes — was quite pleasant. But it would not have made a ripple in London, where the auctioneer's admonitions would be unthinkable. In Paris it worked. Puig was knocked down to a private buyer at 1,000 francs (about \$125), and so was a 1957 gouache by the Japanese Yasei Tabuchi, at 1,100 francs.

This was a warm-up that led to more important prizes. A Gaston Chassaig was knocked down at 93,000 francs, an auction record, it would seem. "This is a wonderful bid for Chassaig. It deserves applause," Charbonneau informed the audience. Dutiful applause broke out.

On the same floor, Jean-Claude Binoche was offering an assortment of 19th-century paintings and bronzes. A landscape done in about 1860 by the interesting Constant Troyon of the Barbizon school had undergone some restoration and needed varnishing. At 72,000 francs it was very well sold — better than it might have been in London. The head of a woman by the academic painter Jean-Jacques Henner, very well painted but non-commercial in the extreme — the right-lipped woman with a grim expression, all in lavender blue, was uncharacteristic — fetched 26,000 francs, an acceptable price. It would be hard to find another Henner done in quasi pre-Raphaelite mood, but museums don't compete for Henner and private buyers don't care much for art-historical curiosities.

Right at the top there was one of only two bronzes in the sale, a group by Rodin called "A Young Girl Telling Her Secret to Isis or to Nature." A nude man, uncomfortably sitting on his heels, is perched on a stump. He bends forward as a nude girl, precariously leaning on the edge of the stump, clings to his



**MAKING TRACKS** — This black-and-white photograph called "Wheels" was sold for \$67,100 at a Sotheby's auction in New York Wednesday. The photograph, by Charles Sheeler, shows the front wheels of a streamlined steam locomotive at Harmon, New York, and was taken in 1939 in connection with Sheeler's painting, "Roller Power," one of a series of six for Fortune magazine in which the artist portrayed the United States' industrial and technological power. It was bought by the Detroit Institute of Arts.

## Porcelain-Design Archive Sifted in West Berlin

By Terry Swartzberg

International Herald Tribune

BERLIN — On May 30, 1981, three trucks from East Berlin arrived at Charlottenburg Palace in West Berlin. Ninety-nine wooden crates were unloaded before a waiting crowd of art historians and museum officials, none of whom knew what they contained. Hans-Jochen Vogel, then West Berlin's mayor, had surreptitiously sent eight bridge statues to East Germany for the contents of the cases, the remnants of the faded archive of KPM — Königl. Porzellan-Manufaktur — the Royal Porcelain Works.

"We started opening the cases with crowbars. It turned out that we had received a great treasure, greatly flawed as well," said Ilse Baer, in charge of the KPM's archive. It included 2,200 rare books, 258 volumes of documents and 70,000 individual works of art, ranging from French copper prints to vase designs of Karl Friedrich Schinkel, the 19th-century master of German architecture, to early 20th-century photos of frowning German families. The KPM archive, although only a tenth of its prewar size, is larger than its counterparts in Vienna and Sevres, and offers social and art historians one of the largest blocs of research material to become available since World War II. There is enough material for dozens of exhibitions after what can be rescued has been funneled and restored.

Thanks to 40 years of storage in East German mines and damp museum cellars, the archive materials are covered with at least 30 interbred varieties of health-endangering mold and fungus spores. A microbiologist first establishes which of them are present on a given piece, then the piece is put into a small gas chamber. After that, the piece is given to Wojciech Kurpiak, a Polish paper restorer, to be freed from rust, folding, water discolorations and decaying paper structure.

How long will the restoration take? "About 237 years, if done thoroughly," says Kurpiak cheerfully. He is 28, now a permanent resident in West Berlin, one of many Polish



Trove of KPM designs is being carefully restored.

restorers working outside Poland. His presence epitomizes the prevailing spirit in East-West art relations: cooperation and pragmatism.

Museum officials on both sides of the Iron Curtain are quietly working together to rectify mismatches in collections, to loan pieces for exhibitions and to help in documentation. A good example is West Berlin's return of the disassembled stones of the house of Frederick the Great's Jewish banker, Ephraim, to East Berlin, where it will be reconstructed and serve as a museum.

To understand the importance of the archive's return, it is necessary to grasp what the role of the KPM was.

Baer puts it simply: "It was a guiding light in Berlin art," she says. Founded in 1751 by a Swiss, the KPM went bankrupt twice before coming under the patronage of Frederick the Great in 1761. The KPM was nurtured by one of his most clever structures: for royal gifts, citizens were obliged to purchase porcelain at weddings, business foundations and other official functions.

The KPM flourished and soon became one of the major employers and commissioners of artists in Berlin. Because the range of products was so great — covens cups, ornamental vases for royal gifts, services of every size and description — the KPM artists were constantly scouting for new inspira-

tion. There is no mark on the bronze, as is normal with early casts. This was an original piece done by Rodin himself, not one of the slightly later casts executed by Alexis Rudier or the Harvard firm, to say nothing of those post World War II editions of six or 12 produced by the Musée Rodin. In short, Binoche's bronze group was a rarity married only by an unpleasant patina. The bronze was about to be knocked down at a pitiful 38,000 francs, and the auctioneer was looking desperately for new bidders when a Paris connoisseur raised his hand, bid it up to 132,000 francs and left it to his opponent at 133,000 francs. Given the nasty patina, this was a fair price.

Elsewhere, Paris auctioneers registered a few more creditable prices, although it was not always possible to tell whether the new public had anything to do with it. Olivier Rieunier was offering Old Master paintings with the assistance of the expert Robert Lebel and Wybrand Hendricks for just over 550,000 francs. This is not bad for decorative paintings of the late 18th century by a minor artist who worked in the manner of the mid-17th century.

On the other hand, a commission bid of precisely the same amount as the knockdown price had been with the auctioneer before the sale. Such a gesture bears witness to the buyer's trusting nature, if not to his salesroom experience. It may have helped.

Ironically, it is in the best of the Sunday sales that the impact of the Sunday public was least perceptible. Viviane Juteau was auctioning Chinese snuff-bottles of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries. Some very good prices made it a sale of international standing, the only one on Sunday. Justice had been done to it with a finely produced catalog in French and English. Moreover, Juteau has been a snuff-bottle collector since her teens, has written a book about snuff-bottles, on which she is widely regarded as an expert.

As one would expect, she got international prices. The top lot, a bottle of opium milk glass carved in relief and enameled went up to 133,000 francs. The piece, decorated with a cat on a rock amid flower sprays, carries the three-character mark of a workshop, Gu Yuenan.

A comparable piece of the same period sold by Sotheby's in New York in March 1982 fetched a comparable price — \$18,000. It all shows that Drouot could make it if the profession would only streamline its methods.

15<sup>th</sup> PARIS ANTIQUE DEALERS FAIR

NOVEMBER 25 - DECEMBER 5 1983

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PLACE DE LA BASTILLE

From 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Thursday, until 11 p.m. Saturday, Sunday 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

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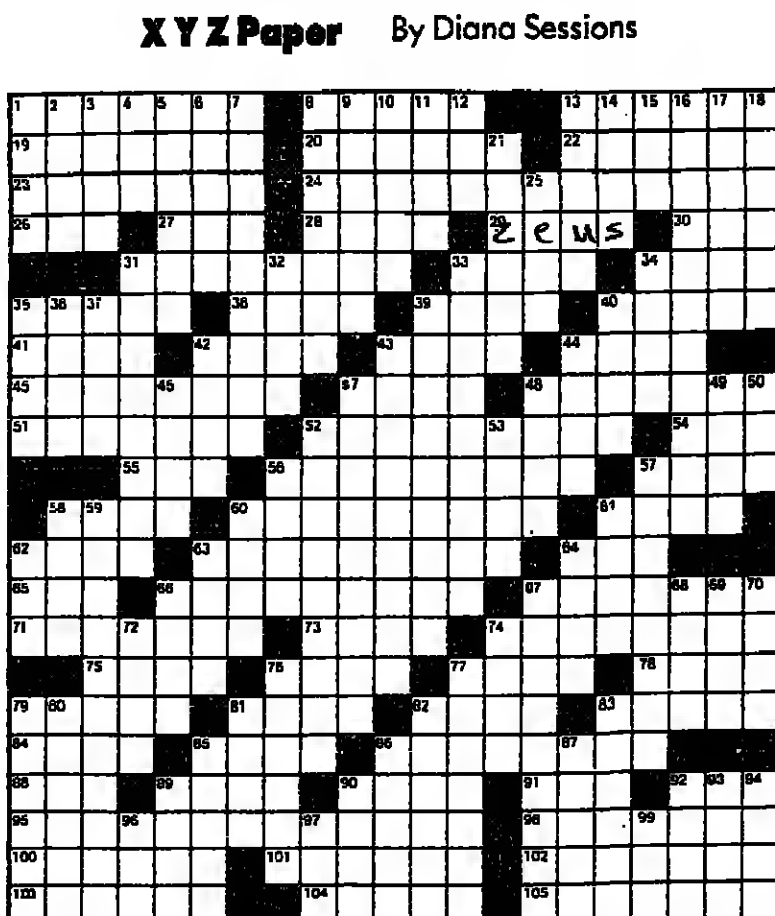
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93 Small Librarian  
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94 Think-tank  
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100 Consecrate  
101 Porky Pig's  
trousers  
102 Denmark's  
largest island  
103 Fine wool  
fabric  
104 Bowling or  
trouling  
105 Scopes



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1 Writer  
Bombeck  
2 Winkle or  
ridge  
3 Type of dancer  
4 "Open sesame"  
5 Logger's call  
6 Ornamental  
cases  
7 Typify  
8 Erik of TV  
9 Part of a  
strawberry  
10 "—Girl"  
(Clara Bow)  
11 British royal  
stable

## DOWN

12 Watanabe,  
Olympics  
figure skater  
13 Dross  
14 Knight and  
Turner  
15 Bear: Sp.  
16 In an  
introspective  
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17 Markova was  
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18 Gave the bird  
19 Champ  
between two  
Joos  
20 Baltic island

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31 Career  
soldiers  
32 Nucha  
33 Prepare for  
Jack Frost  
34 Double this for  
a Samson port  
35 Pops  
36 "—a Kick  
Out of You"  
37 Reproduce  
38 Torture  
40 Poet's  
"Mother"  
42 Unpop: v.m.;  
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43 Mers  
miraculous  
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44 Sixth Greek  
45 Antimacassar  
47 Will  
48 Jambalaya  
49 Cry of woe  
50 Official curb  
52 Certain  
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53 Russian hemp  
54 Sukly  
57 Cars with low  
m.p.g.  
58 Dam's mate

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59 Source of  
troubles  
60 Large quantity  
61 Guy  
62 Clinging weed  
63 Lollobrigida  
64 George of  
Washington  
66 Fruitless  
67 Spellbind  
68 Large moth  
69 And else:  
where: Abbr.

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70 Reps.: rivals  
72 Rags  
74 Bear badly  
75 Sabbat's home  
town  
77 Sit-in, e.g.  
79 Marketplaces  
80 Western capital  
82 "—Old Cow-  
hand  
83 Argot  
84 Some are tight  
86 Turkey  
87 Catalogue  
88 Tomio Krüger's  
creator  
89 Turkey  
90 Turkey  
92 "—Old Cow-  
hand  
93 Argot  
94 Some are tight  
96 "—Bravo  
97 Orion's be-  
loved  
99 Stout

## LOCKSEY

By Nicholas Chase. 280 pp. \$12.95.  
St. Martin's/Marek, 175 Fifth Avenue, New  
York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Barbara Mertz

"LOCKSEY" is a novel about a legendary character who is not, for a change, King Arthur. Any reader who has read in Sir Walter Scott and Howard Pyle will know him from the tale: Robert of Locksey, Earl of Huntingdon—Robin Hood, of course. Several singularly tedious books have been written tracing the development of the legend, from the rishid yeoman-turned-outlaw of the medieval ballads to the patriotic aristocrat of "Ivanhoe," but the history of Robin Hood is even more dubious than that of King Arthur, and efforts to equate the hero of the ballads with an actual rebel have proved fruitless.

Chase doesn't try. His novel is fantasy based on fantasy, fiction derived from the fictitious persona of Robin Hood as he appears in 19th-century novels and tales. His protagonist is the Robin we knew and loved in childhood—Saxon knight, devoted follower of King Richard the Lionheart, fourth Earl of Locksey. "Locksey" is not by any stretch of the imagination a children's book, but it will appeal particularly to those of us who grew up with the legend and who always suspected there were parts

## BOOKS

of the story the adults never told us. "Locksey" is the unexpurgated version.

Like the Robin of legend, Robert Atheling returns from the Crusades to discover that wicked Prince John, brother of Richard, is in control of England and determined to take the crown for himself. Robert's father has been murdered, the family estates have been confiscated, and Robert must take to the woods along with other victims of John's cruelty.

However, Chase introduces a new twist to the classic tale. Robert is not merely a dispossessed loyalist; he is also a secret agent, sent back to England by Richard and his shrewd mother, Eleanor of Aquitaine, to keep an eye on wily Prince John. This semi-official position provides a convincing motive for Robert's activities on behalf of his absent king. When Richard is captured by the Austrians on his way home from the Crusades, Robert makes certain that the ransom squeezed from England reaches Richard's kidnappers, instead of disappearing into Prince John's coffers.

The major departure from the legend is in the matter of Robert's romantic life. Marian is his sister, not his sweetheart. Robert's love is Berengaria, the collected queen of Richard. Berengaria returns Robert's love, and the two manage to spend

quite a lot of time together as Robert changes hats, from outlaw to moneylender to merchant to smuggler to unofficial ambassador to the Holy See, among others. Robert has a hand (an underhand, one might say) in vital events of the period. He is present and actively involved when Prince Arthur is murdered, when John signs the Magna Carta at Runnymede, and when Pope Innocent agrees to take John back into the church.

It's all great fun. There is plenty of action—murders, duels, ambushes, desperate plots. And there is also a crazy air of verisimilitude, thanks in part to Chase's matter of fact yet sometimes poetic style, and in larger part to his skillful use of actual events to nail down the floating veils of fantasy. Many of the minor characters are real people. This is a standard device in historical novels, but Chase uses it brilliantly, weaving in Robert's undercover—and hence necessarily secret—activities with facts recorded by historians. Did King John really murder his nephew Prince Arthur? What did the knight de Brose know about the affair? Chase explains. Robert's involvement accounts logically for de Brose's hold over the king and for John's ghastly revenge on the blackmailer. Robert is always behind the scene, manipulating and scheming, all for the good of England. One particularly effective chapter concerns the famous loss of the royal treasure, when John's baggage train is trapped in quicksand crossing a stream. Robert is there, of course, and Chase's description is hair-raising.

The book's only flaw is its length. After a plethora of overlong historical novels, which have pervaded the market lately, it is surprising to find one that suffers from the opposite defect. "Locksey" is too short. The pace is so brisk and event follows event with such headlong speed that the reader keeps turning back in search of a traditional passage or a few more paragraphs of explanation. For me, too short is better than too long. I'd rather stumble occasionally as I am carried breathlessly along than have my hands and brain go numb as they cope with the weight of the massive tomes now in vogue. But I wish Chase or his editor hadn't cut the book so drastically.

Still, it's a merry romp in every sense of the word, and a pleasant treat for lovers of adventure-historical novels who are saturated with 900-page books.

Barbara Mertz, who writes romance novels under two pseudonyms, wrote this review for The Washington Post.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"A GUY SHOULDN'T HAVE TO WEAR A NECKTIE UNTIL HE'S OLD ENOUGH TO TIE IT HIMSELF!"

## WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.	MOON
Algeria	17	9	4	0	1
Amsterdam	17	9	4	0	1
Antwerp	17	9	4	0	1
Berlin	17	9	4	0	1
Bombay	28	22	10	0	1
Buenos Aires	28	22	10	0	1
Calcutta	28	22	10	0	1
Cardiff	17	9	4	0	1
Chennai	28	22	10	0	1
Cairo	28	22	10	0	1
Colombo	28	22	10	0	1
Cebu	28	22	10	0	1
Dacca	28	22	10	0	1
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Delhi	28	22	10	0	1
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Durham	17	9	4	0	1
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Helsinki	17	9	4	0	1
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Paris	17	9	4	0	1
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Reykjavik	17	9	4	0	1
Rome	17	9	4	0	1
Stockholm	17	9	4	0	1
Taipei	28	22	10	0	1
Tokyo	17	9	4	0	1
Warsaw	17	9	4	0	1
Zurich	17	9	4	0	1

SATURDAY'S FORECAST—CHANNEL: Smooth, FRANKFURT: Fair and cool, T.M. 5-2 (14-21); LONDON: Overcast, T.M. 11-12 (4-11); MADRID: Partly cloudy, T.M. 13-14 (4-11); PARIS: Partly cloudy, T.M. 11-12 (4-11); ROME: Partly cloudy, T.M. 11-12 (4-11); SYDNEY: Partly cloudy, T.M. 11-12 (4-11); TAIPEI: Partly cloudy, T.M. 11-12 (4-11); TOKYO: Partly cloudy, T.M. 11-12 (4-11); WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy, T.M. 11-12 (4-11); YOKOHAMA: Partly cloudy, T.M. 11-12 (4-11).

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# Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

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## ECONOMIC SCENE

By LEONARD SILK

### Great Expectations: Assuming People, Even Economists, Will Act Rationally

NEW YORK — The theory of rational expectations, whose leading proponent is Professor Robert E. Lucas Jr. of the University of Chicago, has provoked intense controversy within the economics profession. This is partly because the theory, which assumes that people assimilate all available information and figure out what it implies for the future, appeared to have profound implications for economic policy.

For if people understand and anticipate what the government is doing in trying to accelerate economic growth by speeding up the increase in the money supply — workers will increase their wage demands and businesses will raise prices — to protect themselves against future inflation, thus negating the government's intention of increasing real growth.

The crucial test of any theory — one that the rational expectations theorists themselves accept — is whether it works.

Yet the theory of rational expectations, whatever its policy implications, represented a bold extension of what conventional economists had assumed all along: That people behave rationally — with rationality defined as actions to serve their self-interest. The tough part about the theory was how to make it operational. One way would be to ask people what they expected. But as Professor Arjo Klamer says in his new book, "Conversations with Economists," asking people what they expect will result in generally inaccurate forecasts.

The rational-expectations theorists sought to leap over that problem by developing elaborate economic models to explain the way people behave, whether they themselves understood it or not. Professor Lucas, who was a student of Herbert Simon, a winner of the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science who teaches at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, asked an interviewer, "Have you read Simon's 'The Sciences of the Artificial'? He's got examples like, 'Why is it that Arctic animals have white fur? You know it's handy if you're trying to escape predators to be able to blend into the snow, but that doesn't explain anything about how it came about.'"

Mr. Lucas contends that much of economic thought is about outcomes and is not very realistic about the actual economic process. Other economists find that proposition ludicrous. Professor James R. Poterba of Yale, another Nobel laureate, has attacked the heart of the Lucas argument by asking how it is possible that our expectations are consistent with the prediction of an elaborate economic model that most people cannot even understand.

Leonard A. Rapping of the University of Massachusetts, who together with Mr. Lucas wrote one of the seminal articles in the field when both were at the Carnegie Institute of Technology, has since abandoned the approach. "Frankly," he said, "I do not think that the rational-expectations theorists are in the real world."

The crucial test of any theory — one that the rational expectations theorists themselves accept — is whether it works, at least whether it works better than any alternative theory.

#### Problem Finding Data

In a new study for the National Bureau of Economic Research, "Expectations and the Structure of Short Prices," two economists, John G. Cragg and Barton G. Malkiel, cast doubt on the theory. One problem is finding data either to validate or invalidate it.

After examining much data drawn from the work of security analysts, Mr. Cragg and Mr. Malkiel conclude: "While certain narrow implications of the rational expectations hypothesis could be rejected, there was no evidence of broadly available information that was not contained in the forecast and no information in the forecast that was not contained in market prices."

They found the forecasting of the security analysts "poor." Professor Lucas himself may have grown more skeptical about making the theory operational. He seems to have abandoned economic work. When asked by Professor Klamer whether he was after the truth, Mr. Lucas said, "Yeah. But I don't know what we mean by truth in our business. I don't see economists as pushing that deeply in some respects. We're programming robot imitations of people, and there are real limits on what you can get out of this."

The proposition that economic policy is inherently ineffective, a logical outgrowth of the theory that was asserted earlier, appears to have been drastically modified or abandoned by some of its main proponents. Professor Thomas Sargent of the University of Minnesota stresses the view that the rational-expectations theory does not imply either conservative or liberal policies.

Nevertheless, the intense controversy over rational-expectations theory appears to have had some major effects on economics. One is to focus attention on the implications of expectations for decision-making by business and government officials. Another is to intensify interest in the way expectations are formed, such as through the influence of the media.

The controversy has also deepened skepticism over the pretensions of economists and econometricians seeking to explain the past or to forecast the future. But this can have a positive effect in raising new questions about the nature and significance of economics.

New York Times Service

## Brazilian Confident About Loan

The Associated Press

BRASILIA — A \$6.5-billion loan to help Brazil make payments on its foreign debt is an "accomplished fact," although not yet signed, Brazil's finance minister said Friday.

"We already have commitments from all the big banks that represent a large volume of dollars," said the minister, Eusebio Caldas. "We are now working on the legal form of the contract."

The money from private banks is designed to carry Brazil through this year and next without defaulting on its \$90-billion debt, the largest in the developing world, or falling further behind on payments. The country already is about \$3.5 billion in arrears.

In New York, William R. Rhodes, a Citibank vice president and chairman of the advisory committee of Brazil's creditor banks, said Thursday that more than \$4 billion of the loan had been subscribed.

Brazil's central bank and the foreign creditor banks reached basic agreement on the loan package in early October. The pact also included programs to finance trade and to delay repayment of more than \$5 billion due from Brazil next year.

Meanwhile, production in major foreign-owned automobile and truck factories remained paralyzed Friday as some 40,000 workers entered the second day of a strike protesting a pay offer based on a new austerity law.

Brazil's Congress approved the wage-limit measure Wednesday in an effort to persuade the International Monetary Fund and other foreign creditors to release billions of dollars in loans.

Those loans, independent of the new \$6.5-billion package being negotiated with foreign banks, were suspended when Brazil failed to meet goals of reduced inflation and state spending.

Mr. Caldas said Friday that negotiations between Brazil, bankers and the International Monetary Fund were "practically on hold." The IMF will meet on Nov. 18 to consider Brazil's austerity program.

Approval of the program would permit the release of IMF funds totaling \$800 million, as well as about \$1.9 billion from private banks. The IMF suspended the payments, part of a \$4.9-billion loan, in May.

## Leading Makers of Scrubber Systems

Top 10 suppliers of fuel gas desulfurization systems, or scrubbers, ranked by market share of systems installed or on order

Company	No. of Units Installed or On Order	Plant Capacity (Millions of PPM)	Contracted Market Share
Combustion Engineering	31	15,865	20.4%
G.E. Environmental Services	34	15,317	19.7%
Babcock & Wilcox	19	8,235	10.6%
Signal Companies	17	7,945	10.2%
Research Cottrell	19	7,933	10.2%
Peabody International	10	4,475	5.8%
Combustion Equipment	11	3,828	4.9%
Joy Manufacturing	8	2,977	3.8%
American Air Filter	7	2,015	2.6%
Tenn. Valley Authority	3	1,858	2.4%

## Acid Rain: Ray of Sun For U.S. Air Cleaners

By Steven J. Marcus

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The acid-rain controversy may provide a much-needed boost for the depressed U.S. air-pollution-control industry. If the present momentum in Congress is maintained, companies such as Combustion Engineering, General Electric, Babcock & Wilcox and Research-Cottrell could wind up competing for \$5 billion or more in new business.

Acid rain, which is causing widespread ecological damage, primarily in the northeastern United States and Canada, is largely the result of airborne sulfur dioxide that comes mainly from coal-burning power plants in the Middle West and the East. These emissions travel and change chemically in the atmosphere, increasing the acidity of precipitation over wide areas and provoking serious disruptions of plant and animal life.

The Canadians argue that much of their acid rain is the result of pollution that drifts across the border, and are therefore trying to get the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Congress to put tough controls on sulfur emissions in the United States.

But most experts on pollution believe that any such restraints will not be established at least until after the next presidential election. A variety of bills, however, are pending in Congress to address the acid-rain problem, and the Waxman-Sikorski bill, which many observers consider the one most likely to pass in some form, requires the reduction of sulfur-dioxide emissions across the country by 10 million tons. The bill is named for its chief sponsors, Henry A. Waxman.

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

## House Defeats AT&T Fee, Urges Senate to Do Same

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Flash from their ability to "finally defeat AT&T," House leaders stepped up pressure Friday on the Senate to consider a bill that would keep consumers from having to pay a new fee for local telephone service.

"The public wants action now, and we will urge the Senate to take up the House bill immediately and then to pass a severe economic justice from being placed upon the backs of those who cannot escape it, and those who can least afford it," said the House majority leader, James C. Wright Jr., Democrat of Texas.

"There is enough confusion surrounding the breakup of American Telephone & Telegraph Co., said Representative Timothy E. Wirth, Democrat of Colorado and chairman of the House communications subcommittee. "Delay will only add to the confusion."

Mr. Wright, Mr. Wirth and the chairman of the House Commerce Committee, John D. Dingell, Democrat of Michigan, along with several other members, were speaking at a news conference after the House, with unexpected ease, passed a bill by voice vote Thursday night overturning a regulatory plan adopted by the Federal Communications Commission to take effect after the breakup of AT&T goes into effect Jan. 1.

The plea for quick Senate action, however, apparently fell on deaf ears. Tom Crismon, press secretary to the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, responded flatly: "We do not intend to bring the telephone bill up until we come back in January."

"When the FCC delayed the start of access fees from Jan. 1 to April 3, 'that gave us a little more time to review the issue and decide what kind of approach to take,' Mr. Crismon added.

The House measure would prevent the FCC from authorizing local telephone companies to levy monthly "access fees" on their customers to help replace subsidies for local service that are now collected from long-distance callers. The FCC's plan, unless overturned by law, will require residential customers to begin paying \$2 a month starting in April. The fees would gradually rise over the next six years to about \$6 a month.

Before the news conference began, there were many congratulations shared by the congressmen who supported the bill — the first significant piece of telephone legislation to clear the House in 49 years.

"I don't envy the Senate for what they've got coming up, because if they don't act quickly, they're going to get steam-rollered by AT&T," said Representative Robert E. Wise Jr., Democrat of West Virginia, referring to a huge lobbying campaign by AT&T.

AT&T, which spent more than \$2 million on its campaign, reacted angrily to passage of the House bill. The company accused Mr. Wirth and Mr. Dingell of engaging in partisan politics without concern for the long-term health of the U.S. phone network.

The FCC's plan to require all telephone customers to begin paying monthly access fees is designed to replace a subsidy system by which interstate long-distance rates have been kept high to produce money to help hold down local rates. The payment of access fees would allow long-distance rates to decline, spurring competition in that market and encouraging large corporations from building private phone systems, the FCC says.

## U.K. Prices Rose 0.4% Last Month

Reuters

LONDON — Britain's year-to-year rise in retail prices slowed to 5 percent in October, from 5.1 percent in September, the Employment Department said Friday. It said that retail prices rose 0.4 percent in October, the same as in September.

In a statement accompanying the figures, Employment Secretary Tom King said the annual rate of inflation was not expected to change much the rest of this year.

The department said the rise in October was caused mainly by increased housing costs and prices of some foods. Potatoes, eggs and tomatoes were higher but fresh fruit and vegetables were generally lower.

## N.Y. Stock Prices Up Sharply Along a Broad Front

United Press International

NEW YORK — The New York Stock Exchange wrapped up its best week in a month Friday, with prices surging along a broad front on some favorable news about interest rates and inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 14.33 to 1,250.20. The Dow, a 3.35 winner Thursday, gained 31.91 for the week. Advances topped declines 2 to 1. With many banks and government offices closed, volume slipped to 74.3 million shares from 88.7 million Thursday.

"This surge was a continuation of the surprising strength that emerged on Wednesday," said Robert Stovall of Dean Witter Reynolds. "I think this was a belated reaction to signs the economy remains strong and inflation is low."

"This is the first time since early summer I've seen a sustained rebound from severe setback," said James Meyer of Janney, Montgomery & Scott, Philadelphia. "The large number of stocks advancing was encouraging."

Bonds rallied Thursday — and bolstered investor hopes for lower interest rates — after the government reported that October producer prices rose only 0.3 percent and retail sales jumped 1.1 percent.

The strong demand for the Treasury's \$16-billion refunding this week also "helped investor sentiment in both the bond and stock markets," said Hugh Johnson of First Albany. He also said investors were encouraged by expectations that the U.S. money-supply figures, to be reported Monday, will be "flat or down."

The normal Friday release was delayed by the holiday. American Express was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 33 1/2 after dropping 2 1/2 at the outset in response to a Fortune magazine article critical of some of the company's reporting practices.

American Motors was second on the list, up 1/4 to 8 1/2 following a block of 1,017,500 shares at 7 1/2. Chrysler rose 1/4 to 28 1/2, General Motors 1/4 to 76 1/2 and Ford 1/4 to 66 1/2.

American Telephone & Telegraph was third, unchanged at 63 1/2. The House voted Thursday to repeal AT&T's proposed "access fee" for residential telephone customers.

Walt Disney was fourth on the list, up 2 to 49 1/2. The stock plunged 1 1/2 Thursday after the company reported lower-than-expected fourth-quarter and annual earnings. Several analysts pared their future earnings estimates for the company.

## Delta Air Lines to Freeze Pay Through Next June

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — American Airlines says it has reached a tentative cost-saving contract agreement with the union representing its 6,000 flight attendants, while Delta Air Lines says it will freeze most of its workers' wages at least through next June.

Meanwhile, Texas Air Corp., the parent company of Continental Airlines and New York Air, said it had a \$62-million loss in the third quarter.

Delta's decision represented a sizable departure from past practice since Delta has long been known for unusually generous treatment of its workers.

In Delta's fiscal year ended June 30, the airline posted an \$86.7-million loss, its first annual loss in 36 years. However, in the latest three months, ended Sept. 30, Delta returned to profitability, reporting net income of \$10.4 million.

Neither American nor the flight attendants' representatives would disclose details of the agreement reached Thursday, but directors of the Association of Professional Flight Attendants said they would decide this weekend whether to submit the contract to a vote by its membership.

The airline earlier reached agreements with the unions representing its pilots and ground-crew workers to maintain wage levels for current workers but lower the scales of new employees.

American's president, Robert L. Crandall, said earlier this week that such contracts would "allow us time to make the transition from a high-cost airline to a low-cost one."

In Atlanta, Delta Air Lines told its 32,000 nonunion employees they will not receive pay raises through June 30, the end of its fiscal year.

Delta's remaining 4,000 workers, most of whom are pilots, are unionized, and Delta said it asked the pilots' representatives to consider a similar wage freeze.

"In looking today at Delta's future in this fierce deregulated atmosphere, our plan is to evolve into a more cost-efficient airline, rather than be forced into the revolutionary changes with which our contemporaries are now faced," Delta said.

Markets Closed  
U.S. government offices and most Federal Reserve Banks were closed Friday for the Veterans Day holiday, but all stock and commodity exchanges were open. Most of the U.S. money-supply data has been delayed for release Monday. In France, financial markets, banks and businesses were closed Friday for the Armistice Day holiday.

## Alitalia Head Sees Price-Cutting Perils

Reuters

NEW YORK — Further heavy price-cutting by international airlines will lead to bankruptcies and a growth of protectionism when government-backed carriers are threatened, according to Alitalia's chairman, Umberto Nordio.

The head of the Italian airline said in a speech at Columbia University that the removal of regulations on the industry in the international market was an "unmitigated" blunder.

"The presence in the international market of many national operators," he said Thursday, "makes it impossible for free market forces to interplay in the orthodox fashion," adding that government-backed airlines would always be kept alive by subsidies.

Mr. Nordio warned any president of an international carrier not to think its market share could be enlarged indefinitely at the expense of competitors. "Let him remember that not all of his competitors depend on profit. Let him remember that, in our trade, when you undercut another fellow, there will always be a third fellow who undercuts you both."

"Protectionist attacks on the market share of a national airline will in the long run generate a revival of protectionism," Mr. Nordio said.

Alitalia's chairman, David C. Garrett Jr., and its president, Ronald W. Allen, said in a letter to the airline's employees.

In Houston, Texas Air said its \$62-million third-quarter loss included a \$77.2-million loss previously reported by Continental, and a \$2.3-million profit by New York Air.

Continental, which filed for reorganization under federal bankruptcy laws on Sept. 24, is 90 percent owned by Texas Air, and Texas Air's stake in New York Air is about 80 percent.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Nov. 10/11, including bank service charges

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
Australian \$	1.0000	Swiss Franc	0.8800	U.S. Dollar	1.0000
Belgian Franc	40.3399	Swedish Krona	4.6667	West German Mark	2.4836
British Pound	1.6463	Swiss Franc	0.8800	Yen	163.87
Canadian Dollar	0.7500	Swiss Franc	0.8800		
French Franc	6.5596	Swiss Franc	0.8800		
German Mark	2.4836	Swiss Franc	0.8800		
Italian Lira	2036.27	Swiss Franc	0.8800		
Japanese Yen	163.87	Swiss Franc	0.8800		
Netherlands Guilder	2.2037	Swiss Franc	0.8800		
Portuguese Escudo	200.48	Swiss Franc	0.8800		
Spanish Peseta	166.64	Swiss Franc	0.8800		
Swedish Krona	4.6667	Swiss Franc	0.8800		
Swiss Franc	0.8800	Swiss Franc	0.8800		
U.S. Dollar	1.0000	Swiss Franc	0.8800		
West German Mark	2.4836	Swiss Franc	0.8800		
Yen	163.87	Swiss Franc	0.8800		

Source: Reuters 1200/1100

(a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (£1) of 100 U.S. units of 1.00 M.L. and quoted U.S. not available.

## INTEREST RATES

Nov. 11

Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate	Currency	Rate
1-Month	5.00	3-Month	5.00	6-Month	5.00
1-Year	5.00	2-Year	5.00	3-Year	5.00
4-Year	5.00	5-Year	5.00	10-Year	5.00
15-Year	5.00	20-Year	5.00	30-Year	5.00

## Key Money Rates

United States

Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate	Instrument	Rate
Discount Rate	5.00	Bank Rate	5.00	Prime Rate	5.00
Federal Funds	5.00	Call Money	5.00	3-Month Treasury Bill	5.00
Prime Rate	5.00	6-Month Treasury Bill	5.00	1-Year Treasury Bill	5.00
3-Month Treasury Bill	5.00	2-Year Treasury Bill	5.00	3-Year Treasury Bill	5.00
4-Month Treasury Bill	5.00	5-Year Treasury Bill	5.00	10-Year Treasury Bill	5.00
15-Year Treasury Bill	5.00	20-Year Treasury Bill	5.00	30-Year Treasury Bill	5.00

Source: Commercial Bank of Tokyo

## GOLD PRICES

Nov. 11

Location	Price	Location	Price	Location	Price
London	375.00	Paris	375.00	Zurich	375.00
Geneva	375.00	Frankfurt	375.00	Basel	375.00
Brussels	375.00	Amsterdam	375.00	Antwerp	375.00
Luxembourg	375.00	Madrid	375.00	Barcelona	375.00
Valencia	375.00	Seville	375.00	Granada	375.00
Malaga	375.00	Cadiz	375.00	San Sebastian	375.00
Bilbao	375.00	Vitoria	375.00	Pamplona	375.00
Leizor	375.00	Estoril	375.00	Algarve	375.00
Alentejo	375.00	Alentejo	375.00	Alentejo	375.00

Source: Reuters 1200/1100

**Portinax Development, Ltd.**

U.S. \$5,000,000.00

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The undersigned initiated this transaction and acted as Financial Advisor to the Parties.

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November, 1983

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## Canada Fines Amway \$20 Million for Fraud

**The Associated Press**  
**TORONTO** — Amway Corp., which is one of the world's largest door-to-door sales operations, and a subsidiary have been fined \$20 million after pleading guilty to defrauding Canada of 28 million dollars in custom duties.  
 The arrangement, approved Thursday in Ontario Supreme Court, ended criminal fraud charges against Amway, Amway of Canada Ltd. and four top officials, including the company's founder, Richard DeVos.  
 Judge Justice J. J. O'Connell said the fine was the largest ever in Canadian fraud cases.  
 Amway, a \$12-billion corporation, has distributors selling household products in 25 countries and territories.  
 The guilty plea was a "described confession of guilt as we were getting closer to trial," Chief Justice O'Connell said after ordering the fine.  
 Canadian prosecutors charged Amway, based in Ada, Michigan, with defrauding the government of \$28 million from 1965 to 1981.  
 Judge O'Connell said the company's Canadian subsidiary paid \$5 million dollars, with the rest to be paid by the parent corporation.  
 Otto Stolz, an Amway vice president and legal counsel, stressed that the \$20 million fine was a fine and not a payment of money the Canadian government alleged Amway owed in customs charges.  
 Judge O'Connell said he decided the fine after he considered the money made in the fraud. He said he wanted the fine to be a deterrent.

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### WestLB Predicts 3.5% Rise in 1984

#### In W. German Industrial Production

**DUSSELDORF (Reuters)** — West German industrial production next year will be about 3.5 percent higher than in 1983 as rising exports give new impetus to the economy, Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale forecast Friday.  
 In an analysis of industrial sectors, it said demand for consumer goods will remain high but less of the force than this year. Production of capital goods and raw materials will show average rises. Certain crisis sectors, such as shipbuilding and coal, will make noticeable cuts in output.  
 After a 1-percent rise in 1983, the bank forecast a 4.5-percent rise in output in raw materials. The iron and steel industry will post a 10-percent rise after several years of declines, it said. Nonferrous metals, chemicals and the woodworking industries will show 5-percent gains. The mining industry will show a 3-percent fall after an 8-percent decline this year. Capital-goods industries will see output up 4 percent next year, but down 1.5 percent in 1985. Shipbuilding will decline by 15 percent after a similar 1983 fall. Output of data processing equipment will rise 15 percent and other electrical goods 5 percent, it said.

### Mesa May Resume Gulf Oil Purchases

**NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches)** — An investment group led by Mesa Petroleum may soon resume its purchases of Gulf Oil stock, Mesa's chairman, T. Boone Pickens, said Friday.

The Mesa group, which consists of the Amarillo, Texas-based oil company and four other large investors, has acquired nearly 18 million Gulf shares, or 10.9 percent of the outstanding stock, since this summer. Mesa has been unable to buy more Gulf stock until it receives government clearance under antitrust laws, but Mr. Pickens said he expected to receive clearance soon.  
 Mr. Pickens also told security analysts Thursday that the investor group would not sell its shares back to Gulf. He said he did not intend to seek a seat on Gulf's board. In similar situations in the past, Mr. Pickens has acquired a large stake in a company and later sold the stock at a profit. (Reuters, NYT)



T. Boone Pickens Jr.

### C&W Is Partner in Company in China

**LONDON (Reuters)** — Cable & Wireless said Friday it has become a 49 percent partner in a new telephone company in the Shenzhen special economic zone in China, bordering Hong Kong.  
 The agreement establishes the Shenzhen Telephone Co., which will provide a public telephone service catering for a population that is expected to rise from 200,000 and 250,000 now to about 800,000 by the end of the century.  
 Shenzhen is aiming at an investment program of about \$180 million to install one telephone for four people by 2000.

### Philips Details VHS Recorders Plan

**EINDHOVEN, Netherlands (Reuters)** — Philips plans to start producing VHS-format video cassette recorders in Europe in the summer of 1984, a company spokesman said Friday. Initial annual production in 1984 is expected to be up to 300,000 recorders.  
 The recorders will be sold initially outside Europe, where Philips and Grundig of West Germany sell the V-2000 recorders they jointly developed. Philips sells about 500,000 Japanese-made VHS-format recorders in the United States, Australia and New Zealand under subsidiaries' names.  
 Philips will use a cross-licensing agreement with Matsushita Electrical Industrial Co. of Japan to make the VHS-format recorders in Europe using existing production capacity and machinery, the spokesman said. Matsushita said last week that it would supply Philips and Grundig with VHS-format technology.

### Hanomag Receives Bridging Credit

**HAMBURG (Reuters)** — Hanomag, the Hannover-based subsidiary of IRI Holding, the construction equipment group that sought court protection from its creditors last week, has received a bridging credit of 2 million to 3 million Deutsche marks (\$5.3 million to \$8 million) to keep production going at least through part of next week, a company spokesman said Friday.  
 He said that the credit was provided by the group's principal banks, Schröder, Münchmeyer Hengst, whose near collapse last week precipitated the IRI crisis.  
 At the same time, Berliner Handels- und Bankbank agreed to finance the payment of Hanomag employees' wages for the next month, a bill expected to be about 7 million DM, a BHF spokesman in Frankfurt said. The bank will then review the possibility of financing a further two months' wages, bringing the bill to around 20 million DM if full production is maintained.

## SEC Confirms Its Procedure For New-Issues Registration

By Kenneth B. Noble

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — The Securities and Exchange Commission has made permanent its "shelf" registration procedure for bringing new securities to market with little delay, but limited its use to the largest and most creditworthy concerns.

Under the rule, known as Rule 415, companies may file one comprehensive statement outlining their financing plans — putting it "on the shelf" at the commission — and then sell some or all of the securities at any time in the next two years. And instead of printing detailed prospectuses each time they want to raise capital, companies can simply refer investors to their latest annual or quarterly reports.

The rule, adopted in February 1982, was made permanent Thursday by a 4-1 vote, with Barbara S. Thomas the sole dissenter. Mrs. Thomas, who had sent her resignation to President Ronald Reagan effective Friday, made a heated argument against the rule, contending that it "jeopardized the liquidity and stability of our markets and

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## Manila Sees IMF Clearing Credits

Reuters

**MANILA** — Jaime Laya, governor of the central bank, said Friday he expects the International Monetary Fund to approve the Philippines' request for about \$636 million in standby credits "in the next few days." An IMF team left Manila Thursday after concluding talks with officials on the request.

Mr. Laya told U.S. businessmen the government hopes to reschedule some official development assistance loans with industrialized countries. He did not give the amount of the loans to be rescheduled.

Mr. Laya said IMF approval of the standby credits would enable the Philippines to secure financing to meet import requirements and give Manila relief from payment of loans from some governments.

## Sweden Will Sell 15% Of PKbanken to Public

Reuters

**STOCKHOLM** — The Social Democratic government has decided to sell to the public part of Sweden's second-largest bank. The state-owned Post- och Kreditbanken said Friday that the government would sell 15 percent of the bank through a public share issue on the Stockholm Stock Exchange.

The move, which will be the first time the government of Prime Minister Olof Palme has offered investors shares in a nationalized company, is designed to increase the bank's nominal share capital by 116.4 million kronor (\$14.8 million), to 750 million kronor.

PKbanken said it needed the cash to help it expand and to prepare it for any structural changes in the Swedish banking sector.

Officials said the bank had been pressing for a flotation for some time but that the government

had hesitated because of the ideological implications of selling state assets.

Mr. Palme's government is seeking to curb the state budget deficit, and financial sources said there was no provision for any increases in capital investment of the sort PKbanken wanted.

The government will own 85 percent of the bank after the sale, which is expected in March or April. Sweden's parliament, the Riksdag, has yet to approve the move, but official sources said this was expected to be a formality.

PKbanken, formed in the early 1970s after a merger between Postbanken and Sveriges Kreditbank, had balance sheet assets of 107.3 billion kronor in 1982. Group operating profit for the first eight months of this year was 887 million kronor, an increase of 48 percent from the corresponding period last year.

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## SPORTS

## Hagler Beats Duran in Surprisingly Close Decision

By Michael Katz  
New York Times Service

**LAS VEGAS, Nevada** — Marvin Hagler, with a dramatic comeback story, defeated Roberto Duran Thursday night with a 15-round decision, retaining the undisputed middleweight championship.

The decision was unanimous but surprisingly close. According to the judges, and virtually no one outside of Duran fans in the crowd of 14,000, Duran was ahead after 13 rounds.

"I didn't expect to come out pretty, anyway," said Hagler. But he came out with his reputation enhanced with a victory over one of the greatest fighters ever.

"I'm very proud of myself," said Hagler, who now has a 58-2-2 record. "He's a very tough warrior. This man's a legend."

And Duran, a 7-2 underdog, enhanced his reputation. The man who quit on that bizarre night in New Orleans three years ago this month in his rematch with Sugar Ray Leonard did not quit Thursday night.

Fighting and seemingly tired in the middle rounds, being hit more often in a fight than ever before, and by a bigger and stronger man, Duran fought back.

But the key to the fight was that this former lightweight champion was unable to hurt Hagler. Duran, at a firm and well-conditioned 156½ pounds, showed he had a middleweight's chin, but not a middleweight's punch — or at least not against a man who has never been knocked off his feet by boxing gloves.

Duran will not quit. He said he would continue to fight and would defend his World Boxing Association title.

and beat up Duran over the first 10 rounds, then backed off and let the challenger back into the fight late.

There were no knockdowns. The 157½-pound champion was thumped, which nearly closed his left eye in the 12th round, and in the 14th round was cut above the eye by one of many Duran right hands.

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feint of the left shoulder and a quick right-hand lead, Duran was able to score throughout the fight. But Hagler learned that he could not be hurt by the legendary "hands of stone."

In the third round, the pace picked up. For the first time, if only briefly, they exchanged punches toe to toe, a scene that was to be repeated throughout the bout.

Hagler discovered that his pre-fight assessment — "I'm going to be facing a moving target" — was correct. Duran was landing by far the greater number of serious punches, but they had little effect.

By the fourth, it seemed that Hagler was gradually but surely taking control, wearing Duran down. When Duran vented close, he was met with uppercuts.

Duran was landing punches, too. In the seventh round, they smiled at each other, two warriors in a good fight. But the bigger warrior continued to land more and more punches. And Duran was looking more and more tired.

In the eighth, the round in which Duran quit against Leonard, the round in which he knocked out Davey Moore last June 16 to win his third title, the Panamanian mounted a futile attack after futile attack.

Duran was puffing more and more heavily in the ninth round. The breathing probably became more difficult after Hagler landed a solid right to Duran's left side.

But now, strangely, Hagler did not press his advantage. The fight

slowed, and Duran gained his second wind. What had been becoming a one-sided fight was again closely fought.

In the 11th, as a cold breeze picked up, the fight let down. Duran changed that in the 12th.

He met Hagler in the middle of the ring. A Duran right hand — and very possibly a right thumb — landed midway through the round and Hagler's left eye closed quickly.

A Duran right to the body sent Hagler backward briefly in the 13th as the challenger's second wind seemed to coincide with Hagler's eye trouble. Duran was in vicious control, and all Hagler seemed to be able to do was stick his tongue out at the challenger at the belt.

Both men were tired. Hagler drove Duran back at the start of the 14th and was able to muscle his way inside. He could not have known it at the time, but Hagler was winning a round he had to have in order to gain the decision.

As they came out for the 15th, Duran pounded his chest and motioned for Hagler to come on. Hagler did. Soon, a left cross by the champion snapped Duran's head back.

Again, they were toe to toe. Duran pushing inside with his head. Hagler was winning the exchanges again as a marvelous fight ended with both still fighting.

"Marvin Hagler was just better," said Duran.

Three judges apparently weren't that sure.

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"Marvin Hagler was just better," said Duran.

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Marvelous Marvin Hagler, left, and Roberto Duran working at close quarters.

## Los Angeles, Olympic Panel Agree to Controversial Drug Tests

By Kenneth Reich  
Los Angeles Times Service

**LOS ANGELES** — Following months of resistance, Los Angeles Olympic organizers agreed Thursday to International Olympic Committee requests that they test athletes during the 1984 Games for excess amounts of both testosterone and caffeine.

The decision makes it clear that drug testing in Los Angeles is going to be more comprehensive than at any prior Olympics and that it also will be more expensive than ever to the host city organizing committee. And since the validity of the testosterone tests in particular is disputed, there may also be a greater likelihood of lawsuits by athletes to contest the results.

The chairman of the IOC's medical commission, Prince Alexandre de Merode of Belgium, disclosed the decision after meetings in New York Wednesday and Thursday that involved both Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee President Peter Ueberroth and IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch.

The agreement apparently concluded months of dispute between De Merode and Los Angeles organizers over whether the tests should be conducted during next summer's Games, and it followed by three months the use of stringent

tests for steroids and other prohibited substances that led to the disqualification of 16 athletes at the Pan American Games in Caracas.

De Merode, a longtime advocate of the testing, had said at the IOC annual meeting in New Delhi last March that he might refuse to accredit the Los Angeles Olympic drug testing facility at the University of California, Los Angeles, unless the organizers here agreed to the tests.

Ueberroth, along with Los Angeles Olympic Medical Director Dr. Anthony P. Daly, have long questioned the reliability of the tests for both testosterone and caffeine.

Testosterone is a naturally produced male hormone. Anabolic steroids, which have been banned by the IOC since the 1976 Summer Olympics in Montreal, are a synthetic derivative of testosterone.

With the introduction of more sophisticated testing for anabolic steroids, an increasing number of athletes have been using straight testosterone to prepare for competitions. Doctors who analyze urine with testosterone say that it has even more anabolic strength-enhancing — effect than synthetic steroids but that it increases the risk of harmful side effects.

As a result, the IOC added testosterone to the list of banned substances in February 1982. Caffeine, a stimulant, was banned at the same time.

Central to the dispute is whether a normal amount of testosterone produced naturally by the body can be determined.

Medical science has concluded that the normal person should have a one-to-one ratio in the body of testosterone to epitestosterone. But some persons, particularly athletes, are known to have higher levels of testosterone than epitestosterone.

According to the IOC's rules, a person will be disqualified only if he is found to have a six-to-one ratio of testosterone to epitestosterone.

Some athletes argue that their bodies may naturally have produced that level of testosterone and that they may be disqualified even if they have never taken an injection of the substance.

Caffeine is a stimulant most often associated with coffee but also commonly found in soft drinks, candy bars and aspirin. But because the levels the IOC allows are so high, there is no danger of casual users being disqualified.

"To test positive for caffeine, you would have to be injecting it," said Dr. Jack Taunton, one of the Canadian team doctors at the Pan American Games. "You could drink 30 one-liter bottles of Coca-Cola and still not have enough caffeine in your system to test positive." No athlete has ever been sanctioned for using caffeine.

## SPORTS BRIEFS

## McEnroe, Jarryd Reach Semifinals

**WEMBLEY, England (AP)** — John McEnroe, still trying to find his best form, defeated American Steve Denton, 6-3, 6-3, Friday to move into the semifinals of a Grand Prix tennis tournament here.

In Saturday's semifinals, McEnroe will face Sweden's Anders Jarryd, who upset No. 5 seeded Gene Mayer of the United States, 6-1, 6-2. On Thursday, McEnroe, the top seed, overcame Vince Van Patten, 7-5, 6-2.

## Jockey Crugnet Injured in Spill

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Jockey Jean Crugnet, injured in a spill at Aqueduct Race Track, was in satisfactory condition Friday at a Long Island hospital following surgery to remove a ruptured spleen.

The French-born rider was hurt Thursday when his mount, White-walks, stumbled coming out of the gate and kicked the fallen jockey. Crugnet, who won the Triple Crown aboard Seattle Slew in 1977, stopped riding several years ago to become a trainer, but resumed riding this year.

## Haynes' Trade to Raiders Is Allowed

**LOS ANGELES (UPI)** — The National Football League agreed Thursday to allow former New England Patriots cornerback Mike Haynes to become a Los Angeles Raider in a settlement reached between the league and Howard Daniels, Haynes' lawyer.

As compensation for the signing of Haynes, the Raiders will send the New England Patriots a first-round draft choice in 1984 and a second in the 1985 draft and receive the Patriots' seventh-round pick in the 1985 draft.

The agreement also costs a \$5 million antitrust suit that Haynes and his agent, Howard Daniels, filed against the NFL because Commissioner Pete Rozelle voided a trade, completed a half hour after the deadline, that would have given Haynes to the Raiders in exchange for their No. 1 and No. 3 draft picks next year.

## For the Record

The Baltimore Orioles were awarded a record \$65,487.70 per player Thursday for winning the 1983 World Series, and the Philadelphia Phillies received a record full share of \$44,473.31 for losing — a figure that topped even the previous record of \$43,279.69 set by the 1983 St. Louis Cardinals for a winner's share in the Series. (AP)

The International Football Federation (FIFA) has postponed from Dec. 8 to May 1984 its decision on the venue of the World Soccer Cup finals in 1990, the federation's secretary-general, Joseph Blatter, announced Friday in Zurich. Italy, the Soviet Union, England and Greece have bid to stage the finals. (UPI)

The American League, at a meeting Friday of owners in New York, unanimously approved the sale of the Detroit Tigers to Thomas Monaghan. He purchased the club on Oct. 10 from John Fetzer, who owned the Tigers for 27 years. (UPI)

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE									
Atlantic Division									
W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L	Pct.	GB	W	L
Boston	4	2	.667	1	2	.667	1	2	.667
New York	4	2	.667	1	2	.667	1	2	.667
Philadelphia	3	3	.500	2	3	.500	2	3	.500
New York	3	3	.500	2	3	.500	2	3	.500
Washington	2	4	.333	3	4	.333	3	4	.333
Central Division									
Milwaukee	5	2	.714	1	5	2	.714	1	5
Atlanta	3	3	.500	2	3	.500	2	3	.500
Detroit	2	4	.333	3	2	.400	4	2	.400
Chicago	2	4	.333	3	2	.400	4	2	.400
Indiana	2	4	.333	3	2	.400	4	2	.400
Cleveland	2	4	.333	3	2	.400	4	2	.400
WESTERN CONFERENCE									
Midwest Division									
Dallas	4	3	.571	1	4	3	.571	1	4
Denver	2	3	.400	2	2	.500	3	2	.500
Pacific Division									
Utah	3	3	.500	1	3	.500	1	3	.500
San Antonio	2	4	.333	2	2	.500	3	2	.500
Houston	2	4	.333	2	2	.500	3	2	.500
Kansas City	2	4	.333	2	2	.500	3	2	.500
Southwest Division									
Portland	4	2	.667	1	4	2	.667	1	4
Los Angeles	4	2	.667	1	4	2	.667	1	4
Seattle	3	3	.500	2	3	.500	2	3	.500
Golden State	3	3	.500	2	3	.500	2	3	.500
San Diego	3	3	.500	2	3	.500	2	3	.500
Phoenix	2	4	.333	3	2	.400	4	2	.400

## NHL Standings

WALE CONFERENCE									
Patrick Division									
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	W	L	T	Pts
N.Y. Rangers	11	4	24	71	54	11	4	24	71
Philadelphia	10	4	21	71	52	10	4	21	71
N.Y. Islanders	10	6	20	70	54	10	6	20	70
Washington	7	8	14	50	61	7	8	14	50
Pittsburgh	4	12	10	44	63	4	12	10	44
New Jersey	3	14	0	43	74	3	14	0	43
Adams Division									
Boston	10	4	21	74	45	10	4	21	74
Quebec	9	7	20	64	47	9	7	20	64
Buffalo	7	6	17	54	59	7	6	17	54
Hartford	7	7	15	53	48	7	7	15	53
Montreal	7	8	14	44	43	7	8	14	44
Campbell Conference									
Norris Division									
Chicago	8	8	16	64	66	8	8	16	64
Toronto	7	7	14	49	10	7	7	14	49
St. Louis	7	8	15	48	68	7	8	15	48
Detroit	6	9	14	54	57	6	9	14	54
Minnesota	6	8	13	66	79	6	8	13	66
Smythe Division									
Edmonton	14	2	29	102	71	14	2	29	102
Calgary	6	7	13	56	59	6	7	13	56
Vancouver	5	9	11	51	74	5	9	11	51
Los Angeles	4	9	11	67	80	4	9	11	67
Winnipeg	5	9	11	63	76	5	9	11	63
Thursday's Results									
Los Angeles 4, St. Louis 2 (Hakkarinen 13), Taylor 2 (2), Christoff 14, Jarvis 13, MacLennan 10, Turnbull 17, Federke 71).									

## Transition

**BASEBALL**  
National League  
CHICAGO—Sent Alan Hargrove to minor league, to love of the American Association.  
CINCINNATI—Released Rich Gale, pitcher. Assigned Steve Cota and Mike Dowling, pitchers. Ron Little, outfielder, and Jeff Jones, first baseman, to the minor leagues. Promoted Curt Huisman, Mike Smith and John Franco, pitchers. Wade Rowden, infielder, and Paul O'Neill, outfielder, to the 40-man roster.  
MONTREAL—Named Felipe Alou first base coach.  
NEW YORK—Added John Gibbons, catcher, Terry Blocker, Len Dykstra and Herm Washington, outfielders. Rich Picot, pitcher, and Kevin McElroy, third baseman, to their 40-man roster. Outrighted Mike Bradley and Rusty Tillman, outfielders. Ryan Reynolds, catcher, and Clint Hurdle, third baseman, to the 40-man roster.  
PITTSBURGH—Released Mike Vukobratovic, pitcher, and Ed Stautland, outfielder, to the 40-man roster.  
LOS ANGELES—Picked Mark Landers and Clay Johnson, forwards, as waivers.  
**BASKETBALL**  
National Basketball Association  
LOS ANGELES—Picked Mark Landers and Clay Johnson, forwards, as waivers.

## At BYU, Success Starts With Serving the Receiver

By Michael Janofsky  
New York Times Service

**PROVO, Utah** — Just after the road bends to the right, leading to the Wasatch Mountains and the western edge of the Rockies, a sign marks the main entrance to the school. It says: "Brigham Young University. Enter to Learn. Go Forth to Serve."

Learning and serving is second nature at Brigham Young, which is sponsored by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Among the university's 26,963 students this semester, all but 582 are members of the Mormon Church. They learn at school, but many go forth during and after their academic years to serve missions of at least 18 months on behalf of the church.

Sean Covey, for example, a freshman, plans to leave in January to serve an 18-month mission in Johannesburg. "I was raised in the church," he said. "It has always been my desire to serve a mission."

Covey will not only be away from school, he will also be away from the Brigham Young football team. That does not make him unusual. Among the 95 players on this year's team are 30 who have served missions and returned to the school and the team. What does make him unusual is that several professional scouts say that Covey could well become the best quarterback ever produced by the Brigham Young football program.

Just as the Mormon religion makes Brigham Young unique among the country's universities, the long line of outstanding quarterbacks has made the football team unique among NCAA schools. The last four Brigham Young quarterbacks have been drafted by the National Football League, and three of them had started for their teams by this season — Gifford Nielsen

(class of 1978) for the Houston Oilers, Marc Wilson (1980) for the Los Angeles Raiders, and Jim McMahon (1982) for the Chicago Bears. The other, Gary Sheide (1975), was drafted by the Cincinnati Bengals but released before the regular season.

The list will, no doubt, expand by one after this season. Steve Young, BYU's starting quarterback for the past two seasons and the great, great grandson of the founder of the university, is projected by many scouts as a first-round draft choice. He leads the NCAA in total offense, with 415.7 yards a game, and passing efficiency, with a rating of 166.2.

But for Young, a 22-year-old senior who grew up in Greenfield, Connecticut, the church was not the principal factor in choosing to attend Brigham Young. "There were many things," he said, among them the academic opportunities, the beauty of the campus, which is nestled between the mountains, the religious environment, and, of course, the football program.

"If you want to be a quarterback," he said, "this is the place."

It became the place in 1972, when LaVell Edwards, an assistant at BYU since 1962, was named to succeed Tom Hodge as head coach. In Edwards' third year, Brigham Young won its first conference title in nine years, and over the next eight years, BYU won or shared the conference championship seven times. This year the team has an 8-1 record over all, 5-0 in the Western Athletic Conference.

This success has occurred because of certain advantages inherent to BYU and despite some rather obvious disadvantages.

Edwards, who is also a Mormon, compares his recruiting problems to those encountered by coaches at the service academies.

"The restrictive environment helps and hurts," he said. "Some kids don't want to get involved with it; they want more freedom. If a kid wants a party scene, then this is not the place. A kid who comes here looking for that either changes or he leaves, and I have helped a lot of kids get located in other schools. I try to be as candid with them as I can when we recruit them. Then I know that the ones we get are going to get along."

Edwards is widely regarded as one of college football's most innovative coaches. "I want the kids to be happy, to have a good time," he said, sitting at his desk last week. "I think football should be fun."

To make it fun, he decided at the beginning that his teams would pass. Tom meant recruiting quarterbacks with outstanding athletic ability, and offensive linemen who could excel at pass blocking.

Young was the typical kind of BYU quarterback-recruit, and, as it developed, success story. In high school, he played on a team that ran more than it passed. When the time came to select a school, Young had narrowed the choice to BYU and North Carolina.

"I wanted to go somewhere I would be happy," he said. Brigham Young won out because of Edwards, a man Young found "I could trust," the quality and tradition of the football program, and an academic program that would serve him properly.

After Young graduates, the program is not expected to suffer measurably. Young's backup, a sophomore named Robbie Bosco, will compete for the position with Blaine Fowler, a junior who was Young's backup a year ago.

By the following year, Covey will be back from South Africa and ready to play. "I'll take a football with me," Covey said. "We get one day a week off; I'm sure I can find somebody to throw to."

Tampa Bay Buccaneers (1-9) at Cleveland Browns (5-5) — The Browns have not played well defensively, which puts the Buccaneers in fine position to win their second straight. The Browns routinely give up 120 to 150 yards on the ground.

And running is the only thing the Tampa Bay offense does well as, as James Wilder, with 219 yards, showed in the 17-12 victory over Minnesota. (Cleveland by 4.)

**MONDAY NIGHT**  
Los Angeles Rams (6-4) at Atlanta Falcons (4-6) — The Rams' style in victory has seldom deviated this season. Eric Dickerson runs for a lot of yards, and the defense plays as well as it has to. That is not good news for the Falcons, who in their last three games, have given up 183, 169 and 236 yards in rushing. (Atlanta by 16.)

Dallas Cowboys (9-1) at San Diego Chargers (3-7) — Their games of last Sunday typified the kind of season each team is having. The Cowboys won, coming from be-

hind, as they have in each victory. The Chargers lost because an errant offensive under quarterback Ed Luther, could not help an improving offense. (Dallas by 8.)

Seattle Seahawks (6-4) at St. Louis Cardinals (3-6-1) — The Seahawks have won three of their last four, rushing for at least 150 yards in each victory. The Cardinals, after a mild stretch of playing respectably, turned in their poorest effort of the year in their 45-7 loss to Washington, when they gave up 209 rushing yards, the most since their first game. (Seattle by 3.)

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